The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XX. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28. 1908. NO. 33

LOCAL NEWS.

Next Saturday will be Halloween.

Mrs. Sallie Truax has had a new galvanized iron roof placed on her Ridge street tenant house.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson B Dell last Saturday and the parents are justly proud of the new boy.

Harry Ruby shot a 13-pound wild turkey on Jack's mountain on the north side of the river from Mapleton last Saturday.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little liver pills. They are small, sure, safe pills. Sold by George W. Wright.

The schools of the county are closed this week and the teachers are attending the sessions of the teachers' annual institute at Huntingdon.

Large photographs of the Wright Mierley connection taken at Riverside park at the recent reunion, for sale at the ITEM stationery department.

Miss May Robley will entertain the members of her Sunday school class at a walnut hulling at her home in Union township to-morrow afternoon.

The thirty-seventh annual convention of the Mifflin county Sunday school association was held in the Methodist Episcopal church, Lewistown, Thursday and Friday.

Charles Utts moved yesterday from the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company place south of town to D. K. Coder's tenant house on Glendower Way. Jesse L. Montgomery will occupy the place vacated by Mr. Utts.

The recent forest fires in Mifflin county have caused the county commissioners to pay out $252.95, which amount was used to pay the fire fighters. The money was paid to the constables of the different townships and they in turn paid the fighters.

Burns, bruises and scratches, big and little cuts or in fact anything requiring a salve, are best and quickest soothed and healed by DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve. The best salve for piles. Be sure you get DeWitt's. Sold by G. W Wright.

The Patriotic Order Sons of America presented two flags to the Lewistown public schools on Friday afternoon, the one being given to the Logan street schools and the other to the Toll Gate schools. There were excersises appropriate to the occasion at each of the schools.

The many thousands of empty freight cars which had been stored on the tracks of the Petersburg Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad have been put into service and the tracks were inspected last Saturday by Supt. C. A. Preston and other officials. This cut-off will again be used by the Pennsylvania company in handling its freight traffic.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church were liberally patronized at their chicken and waffle supper Saturday evening. Sixteen persons from Huntingdon came down and took supper with our Presbyterian friends, returning home on Altoona accommodation. The supper netted its promoters about $21.

The reunion of the 22nd Pa. Cavalary was held at Huntingdon last Thursday. M. L. Rex and wife, Mrs. J. B Dell and Miss Alice Wright were in attendance from this place, Mr. Rex being a member of this regiment. Dr. G. W. Simpson, of Mill Creek, was also a member of the regiment and was in attendance at the reunion.

Luther Byers, an employe of the Geiser manufacturing company, at Greencastle, Franklin county, made a narrow escape from instant death, about 7:45 o'clock last Wednesday morning, when his clothing caught on a set screw, and he was whirled around the line shaft until every bit of clothing, except a handkerchief, which was around his neck and one shoe, were torn off. He had one rib and his left arm broken and he was severely bruised on all parts of his body.

A meeting of the resolution committee of the Huntingdon county Pomona Grange, including the road committee of the same organization, was held in Huntingdon on Oct. 17th. These committees will recommend a change in the mode of distribution of the State appropriation for public schools, and in the methods of building highways. The following gentlemen compose the resolution committee: J. G. Dell, chairman; T. O. Milliken, J. G. Hicks, Mrs. Mary McCauley and Harry Grubb. The road committee is composed of Messrs. Elmer Heffner, T. S. Jackson and Adam Bagshaw.

News of the Churches.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. J H. Ake, pastor—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.00 o'clock, led by the pastor.

Services for next Sunday: Sunday school 9.30 preaching at 10.30 a. m., junior league 3.15 and prayer meeting at 7.00 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Edwin A. Snook, pastor—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Sabbath, November 1st: Sabbath school 9.30 a. m., christian endeaver 6.15 and preaching at 7.00. p. m.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, Rev. G. R. Alban, pastor.—Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.00 o'clock. M. F. Rooley, leader.

Services for next Sabbath as follows: Sabbath school 9.30 and class meeting at 10.30 a. m., junior endeavor at 2.00, senior endeavor at 6.00 and revival services at 7.00 p. m.

The national election, which is being preceded by the most interesting campaign in years, will be held next Tuesday.

J. S. Hicks has accepted a position with the Anaconda Mining & Smelting company at Anaconda, Montana, as time keeper, where his brother Guy is employed as a locomotive fireman on the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Ry. Mrs. Hicks and young son will join her husband in the north west as soon as she can conveneently arrange to do so.

Do not let anyone tell you that something else is just as good as DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills because there isn't anything just as good for weak back, backache, rheumatic pains, inflammation of the bladder, or any Kidney and Bladder disorder. A week's trial will convince you. Sold by G. W. Wright.

Ray Winey, of Mifflintown, aged 22 years, who is employed as a clerk in McMeen's store, in that place, went into the cellar on Tuesday to look at the acetylene plant, as it had been working badly. He lighted a match so that he might see better when there was a terrific explosion. Others hastened to the basement and found the plant blown to pieces and the young man ablaze. The flames were quickly extinguished, and it was found that Winey was covered with calcium carbide dust. He was taken to his home and a doctor summoned, who found that he was terribly burned about the face and hands. His condition is quite serious.

Hunters all over the state are displeased with that section of the game laws which permits the killing of rabbits so early in the season. Most of them advocate such a change in the act as will postpone the opening of the rabbit season until November 15. They declare that under present conditions baby rabbits are liable to be slaughtered while many of the full grown ones are unfit to eat. Hunters who have studied the habits and know about the condition of the animals should be the best authority concerning the proper time to permit of hunting them. One thing is sure, the law should protect them during the period when their flesh is not in an eatable condition.

The Newton Hamilton Herald gives an account of two parties who caught game out of season, "peached" on each other and both got heavy fines. Homer Harshbarger was arrested and fined $30 and costs for killing three rabbits out of season. At the hearing it was brought out that John Latnerow gave the information which caused his arrest. Harshbarger then retaliated by charging Latherow's son with killing a pheasant outside of the limits described by law. Mrs. Harshbarger swore that the boy had brought the bird to her house. After hearing the evidence 'Squire Roop fined Latherow $25 and costs. He appealed, but later returned and paid the fine and costs.

Saturday evening about 7.20 o'clock G. W. Geesy, of Altoona, fell over the culvert a distance of twenty-five feet, at Mill Creek and received serious cuts and bruises. In company with Charles Geesy the unfortunate man had been hunting during the day in the vicinity of Mill Creek and the two men were on their way to the Mill Creek station to take train No. 81 for their home when the accident occurred. On No. 81 the injured man was taken to Huntingdon where Dr. Schum dressed his injuries and on train No. 21 he was sent to his home at Altoona. The injuries consisted of a cut over the left eye, and one on the chin besides a severe shock. When the train arrived at Altoona Mr. Geesey was able to walk to his home.

PERSONAL NOTES.

—Miss Olive Coder is visiting friend in Huntingdon this week.

—J. G. Hicks and family spent Sunday with friends at Mill Creek.

—Mrs. L. L. Parker visited friends a Mill Creek Sunday afternoon.

—Mrs. H. S. Stubbs and son are spending this week with her sisters at Mifflin.

—Loy and Robert McCarl, of Altoona, spent Sunday at their parental home here.

—Mrs T. L. Banks, of Altoona, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Swope.

—Miss Cornelia Densler, of Altoona, was the guest of Mrs. Fred Hoffman over Sunday.

—I. Victor Brumbaugh and family, of Burnham, are visiting his parents in Mapleton this week.

—D. B. Miller and wife spent last Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Carothers at Osceola.

—Bruce Greenland, wife and three children, of Bellwood, were guests of Mapleton friends Monday.

—James B. Montgomery, of Altoona, visited his aged father and other friends in town Sunday and Monday.

—Miss Sue Spangler and Miss Lucy Hamilton, of Cassville, were guests of Mrs. Hattie Wood last Sunday.

—Ira W. Swope and wife, of Selins Grove, are paying a visit to the gentleman's mothers, Mrs. Jennie Swope.

—Oscar Park, wife and two children, of Williamsburg, spent Sunday with the former's brother, Otis Park and wife.

—Mrs. Chas. B. Graham and daughters, of Huntingdon, were guestr of her father, J. C. Estep, in town over Sunday.

—Mrs. E. R. Stratford and family, of Mount Union, spent Tuesday with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hicks.

—Gideon C. Miller, of Mead, Nebraska, who has been east since August last, left Mapleton yesterday for his western home.

—Mrs. Charles Corbin and children, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Ann Lamberson, on Grant Street.

—Laundryman E. C. Robley and wife, of Huntingdon, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Grady at Hotel Clairndon an Sunday.

—Mrs. Dr. Addler, of Philadelphia, who had been visiting friends at Cassville, passed through Mapleton last Friday enroute to her home.

—Miss Jennie D. Wright and Miss Samantha Curfman, of Calvin, are visiting their cousins, Mrs. A. Luther Smith and Mrs. W. M. Roland, at Juniata.

—Lacy Crolius, of Milwaukee, Wis., is visiting Benjamin O'Connor and the families of his sons Frank and William O'Connor.

—Mrs. J. Lee Rex and son, of Altoona, visited parents and friends here from Friday to yesterday. Mr. Rex spent Sunday with his wife and son here.

—Undertaker J. D. Flood and Woodburn Maxwell, of Mount Union, with their ladies, spent a couple hours Sunday evening on the quiet streets of Mapleton.

—G. W. Yocum, superintendent for the Pittsburg White Sand Company, is making a tour west of the Allegheny mountains interviewing customers as to their probable needs in the sand line during the fall ann winter.

—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Parker had as their guests from Saturday afternoon until Sunday evening, their friends Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Stoner and two children, of Juniata.

—C. H. Clark, who several weeks ago went on a western tour, going as far as Anaconda, Montana, has returned to Huntingdon county, pleased with his trip, and better pleased with Pennsylvania than ever before.

—H. H. Swope, Esq., ex-county surveyor, local registrar and assistant postmaster, was too ill Monday to attend to business matters. Mr. Swope is one of Mapleton's early settlers and has been identified with the business interests of the town during all his residence here and to miss a day on account of illness is a very rare occurence with him.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Coder attended the 50th anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Wright which event was celebrated at the Wright home in Trough Creek valley on Monday. Mrs. J. B. Dell and Miss Alice Wright anticipated being among the guests but were denied the pleasure on account of assistant postmaster, H. H. Swope being ill and unable to take charge of the post-office for the postmaster, Mrs. Dell.

A Golden Wedding Anniversary.

The evening of October 26, 1858, James Crouse Wright, of Trough Creek valley, drove to the home of his fiancee, Miss Isabella Swope Pheasant, of the same valley, and thence they two proceeded to the Methodist Episcopal parsonage at Cassville where Rev. George W. Bouse spoke the words which united them in the holy bonds of matrimony. The young couple were rich in affection but the groom's finances were represented by but nine of the units of Uncle Sam's currency, which plethoric condition of his purse was reduced to but four units after this visit to the parsonage. Up until four o'clock of that important day in their life history the groom was busily engaged in husking corn and the next morning found him again at his duties on his father's farm. A few days later he and his bride were domiciled in an annex to his father's house and the task of making a home was commenced, and in this annex their children were born and nurtured and reared while the parents practiced their habits of piety, of frugality, of industry and of thrift. The home was the first divine institution given to man and in all ages has been recognized as the institution which brings comfort and happiness to mankind and begets patriotism as well as develops all the finer instincts of the race. It is the beauty and sanctity of such homes as this young couple made that has made the character of America and of American citizenship of which we so proudly boast.

Last Monday being the fiftieth anniversary of the aforesaid marriage a company of seventy-one of the relatives and friends of the bride and groom assembled at their mansion home, which stands just across the road from the birthplace of the groom and from the place where they made their first experiment in housekeeping, to celebrate the golden wedding. The home was tastefully decorated throughout with wedding bells and festoons of white and gold and prominently displayed on the parlor wall was a portrait of the couple taken in the September preceding their marriage while they were attending a campmeeting at Waterloo, Juniata county.

Shortly after twelve o'clock the strains of the wedding march announced the bridal procession and the wedding party consisting of the bride and groom, attended by Mr. and Mrs. J. Wesley Wright and preceded by Rev. I. J. Reeser proceeded down stairs and into the parlor and after taking their places on the floor Rev. Reeser, in lieu of a ceremony, spake a few well-chosen words of congratulation and announced that opportunity for further congratulations would be given after dinner. Rev. and Mrs. Reeser then led the way to the dining hall followed by the bride and groom and the attendants after which the following were summoned: Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wright; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Pheasant; Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Pheasant; Mr. and Mrs. George M. Green; Mr. John M. Stever; Mrs. Elmira Clark; Mrs. B. F. Glasgow; Mrs. M. C. Easter; I. N. Swope; Robert M. Steel. A further summons included Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Godard, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Coder, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. McClain, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Crotsley, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Pheasant, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Glasgow, Rev. and Mrs. F. G. Sleep, Mr. William Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Boring, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Smith, Mrs. Catharine Foust, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Melcher, A. B. Pheasant, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. N. Q. Wright, Mrs. Katie Bumgardner, Mrs. James David, Mrs. Lane Pheasant, Jennie Wright, Lola David, Mildred Pheasant, Carl Pheasant, Earl Wright, Chloe Wright. Grace Crotsley, Chalmer Wright, Estella Wright, Helen Sleep, Esther Pheasant, Florine McClain, Gale Miller, Clem Wright, Paul Wright, Dwight McClain, Earnest McClain.

To describe the dinner and the service are tasks too great for the writer. The meal comprised the choicest viands of garden and farm while delicacies of most palatable pastries and fruits of tropica climes served as digestants and pleasan lingerings of the feast.

After dinner the company gathered in and about the parlor and brief addresses, applicable to the occasion, were made by Rev. I. J. Reeser, Dr. A. J. Hamilton, I. N. Swope, and W. A. Crotsley. Miss Grace Crotsley recited "Aunt Pell's Courtship" in her inimicable manner to the amusement and delight of the company. Rev. Reeser then suggested that a few remarks from the groom would be appreciated. Mr. Wright spoke of the satisfaction it was to him and his wife to have so many of their friends with them on this occasion, of the pleasures life had brought them, and of some of the things that had transpired on the occasion of his marriage. At the close of his remarks he called for his three children, Rev. Mrs. Sleep, Oliver M. Wright and Newton Q. Wright and presented each with an envelope, each of which when opened was found to contain a check for fifty dollars.

On this occasion Mr. and Mrs. Wright were the recipients of many valuable and useful presents which they greatly appreciate.

Comparatively few couples are permitted to reach the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage and when a couple does attain to this distinction, enjoying the affection and honor of dutiful children and the respect and esteem of those among whom their lives have been spent they may rightly consider their lives a success. Such has been the portion of Mr. and Mrs. Wright. While the habits formed in early life have brought them a competency which places them far beyond any needs of this life, they will leave to their posterity a richer legacy in the memory of their noble and upright lives, their hospitality and their unselfish devotion and helpfulness among their neighbors.

Mount Union Miller Fiend.

State Chemist Fuller, of the State Department of Agriculture, a few days ago announced that makers of low-grade cattle feeds were not only adulterating their products with ground-up corn cobs, but were dosing the mixtures with salt so as to make them more palatable to the cattle. As a result of some discoveries of this character in feeds bought in Huntingdon and other central agricultural counties prosecutions will be brought by State agents.

George G. Hutchinson, agent of the secretary of agriculture, on Thursday made information against J. Elmer Ewing, of Mount Union, with selling Concentrated Commercial feedingstuff, or Pure Wheat Middlings, without having affixed thereto in a conspicious place the materials composing them and that the middlings were adulterated with ground corn cobs.

Mr. Ewing at first thought he would stand suit but reconsidered the matter and paid a fine of $60.

The feed in question was the last of a lot which Mr. Ewing had sold on Aug. 6 to A. M. Parker, of Mapleton. The date limit set by the state department for the new law to go into effect was Aug. 1 five days previous to the sale.

Football News.

If your are an enthusiastic follower of the great American football game, read the exclusive articles of the great football experts in "THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS," Walter Camp, the Yale coach; Mike Murphy, Pennsylvania's trainer; W. W. Roper, head coach of Princeton, and Glen S. Warner, of the Carlisle Indians, are now writing for "THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS." These men are experts and express their ideas and views of the games very interestingly. "THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS," this season is covering all the games more completely and accurately than ever before and it is recognized as the known authority for all kinds of sporting news. The cartoons in "THE PRESS," depicting the current sports, are well worth while.

Frederick Hamman.

Frederick Hamman, a well known resident of Logan township, Blair county, died at his home near Coleman's farm, at 3 o'clock Thursday morning, Oct. 22, 1908, of a complication of diseases, after a short illness. Deceased was aged 47 years and was employed as a farmer by the Coleman brothers. He was a member of the Dunkard church and is survived by his wife and five children—Albert, Levi, Daniel, Gordon and Manzanneita, all at home. He is also survived by these brothers and sisters: Brinton, of Philadelphia; John, of Mapleton; William, of Mifflin; Samuel, of Anderson Valley; James, of Ohio; and George of Altoona; Mrs. Mary Wright, of Frankstown; Miss Jessie, of Pittsburg; and Miss Grace, of Altoona. The funeral took place at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Interment in Grand View cemetery.

G. A. Wise is having an addition built to the rear of his Hill street residence. Carpenters Dell and Bare are doing the work.

SENATE SAFE?

Calamity of Bryan's Election Might Be Followed by Still Greater Calamity

DANGER IN HUMILIATING PLEA

Senator Penrose Makes Some Calculations Based on Judge Hudspeth's Predictions That Are Worthy of Careful Consideration by Those Inclined to Vote Recklessly.

"Why not elect W. J. Bryan to the presidency? No matter how radical or rash he may be, he can do no material harm during the coming four years because the country is certain to have a Republican senate and a Republican house at Washington."

Such is the very humiliating plea being made from every platform in the nation just now by leather - lunged Democrats who, in their greed for office, regard no humiliation too great to be made for a few votes. Think of such a plea being made in a contest for an office so important as the presidency of the United States! Such campaigning might be accepted graciously in a contest for ward constable, and with due allowance might appear to an extent justifiable in a battle for street commissioner, but heretofore it has never found a place in national campaigning. Such disregard for common decency and the fitness of things has during all the past counted against the party using it, and as W. H. Taft, Republican candidate for the presidency, said in a speech last week when rebuking an insolent interruption from a Democrat:

"It is just such instances as this which show why it is that the Democratic party never gets control of the government. It has elements in it which lack the slightest sense of responsibility, decency or courtesy."

United States Senator Boies Penrose of the executive committee at the Republican national headquarters in New York, has sounded an alarm against the humiliating plea of the Democrats. Senator Penrose, of course, has no idea that Mr. Bryan stands any chance of election to the presidency, but incidentally in a recent statement he called attention to the fallacious doctrine the Democratic orators are preaching and declared that the calamity of Mr. Bryan's election might be followed by the still greater calamity of a Democratic senate at Washington within two years.

In his calculations Senator Penrose took the prediction of Judge Hudspeth, who, in "electing" Mr. Bryan the other day laid claim on behalf of the Democracy to Delaware, Indiana, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, West Virginia, New Jersey, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin and Illinois, with a doubt or two added in one or two instances.

Senator Penrose denied the accuracy of the predictions, first of all. He pointed out that forty-six senators, with a vice president, constituted a majority of the senate, and the Democrats, with thirty-two senators at present need only fourteen more to have a majority. Every one of the disputed states claimed by Judge Hudspeth has Republican senators, and Indiana, New York, Ohio, North Dakota, Connecticut, Wisconsin and Illinois would furnish seven of the fourteen needed to change the complexion of the senate.

To be added to this is the senator from Oregon, who, according to the conditions of the summer primary, must be Governor Chamberlain, a Democrat.

Thus eight of the fourteen senators are secured this year if Hudspeth's prediction is correct, to say nothing of the claim of western managers to such states as Kansas, Utah, California, Washington, South Dakota and Iowa, just enough states to give the Democrats control of the senate on March 4, 1909, according to the Democratic figures of how Mr. Bryan can be elected.

In 1911 ten of the eleven states claimed for Bryan will elect successors to Republican senators. These ten added to the eight which would be elected this fall would give the Democrats a majority of four, with "Vice President" Kern as a joker for use in emergencies.

Summarized the senate would change its complexion as follows:

Present membership of senate	92
Majority, with vice president	46
Present Republican membership	60
Present Democratic membership	32
Number necessary for Democrats to gain	14
Number claimed in 1908 election	8
Number claimed in 1911 election	10
Total Democratic gain	18
Allowance for mishaps	4
Democratic senators end two years	50
Republican senators end two years	42

Senator Penrose has proven a whirlwind as a national campaigner. He has demonstrated himself a perfect master of the very large situation and the following from the Altoona "Tribune" is a fitting and gracious tribute to his efforts:

"The need of experienced and trained ability at the head of the Republican national organization during the next few weeks has compelled Senator Penrose to give himself wholly to the work of the campaign. The senator was called upon to give particular attention to the eastern end of the campaign and during the very frequent absences of Chairman Hitchcock in the west he has entire charge of the New York office. This is a great compliment to Senator Penrose, but a compliment that is well deserved.

"There may be a few persons scattered about the state of Pennsylvania who are feeling uncomfortable over the signal honors paid our senior senator. But he long ago demonstrated his possession of executive ability of a high order. That is the reason he is acting as vice chairman of the national committee at the present moment. That is the reason the president and the national chairman and other leading Republicans have grown accustomed to leaning upon him for advice. The Tribune is very sure that he will promptly measure up to the demands upon him.

"Senator Penrose has for many years served his constituents with a fidelity and a zeal that has never known any faltering. He has seldom been given the full measure of credit to which his active exertions have entitled him, and he has had the enmity of some citizens who never took the trouble to examine his record. After a while the people will understand some things better than they do now and every revelation will but add to his reputation. Close observers have told us in the past something of the merits of our senator. We will learn more in the future. The years that are to come will treat him kindly, permitting the rancor and the animosities of the past to disappear and bringing in a more accurate and a juster estimate."

20,000 SHEEP PERISHED IN STORM

Six Herders Also Probably Frozen to Death in Blizzard.

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 26.—Twenty thousand sheep grazing on the Cumbers mountain range, in Rio Arriba county, 140 miles north of here, are reported to have perished in the blizzard which has ragen in that section during the last three days. The storm is the worst in years and snow is from five to ten feet deep. Besides the great loss of sheep, six herders are missing, and it is believed they were also frozen to death.

Shepherd Dies With Sheep.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 26. — Astray with the sheep he tried to drive to shelter, Harry Martin was caught in a blizzard and was frozen to death. When the storm threatened, Martin rode out and attempted to drive a band of sheep in from an outer range to the home corral, but was overtaken by the blizzard and perished, with several hundred of his sheep, fifteen miles from town. Thousands of sheep in the Maple Creek district perished in the storm.

RECEIVES "BIG STICK"

President Roosevelt Thanks Marathon Winner For Gift.

New York, Oct. 26.—Acknowledgment of the receipt of the "Marathon big stick," a black-thorn which John J. Hayes, winner of the recent Marathon race in England, and sent to President Roosevelt, was received by Hayes in the shape of the following letter from the president:

"The White House, Washington,
"Oct. 24, 1908.

"My Dear Mr. Hayes—I am very much pleased to receive your letter and the 'Big Stick.' Believe me, I prize it and shall always keep it. All good Americans sincerely rejoice at your victory. I felt that it reflected credit upon our people; and we were particularly glad that it should be won by a man who had been emphatically a good citizen, a man who had worked hard and done his duty and yet found time for the healthy play which is so excellent a help to work. Let me see you whenever you are in my neighborhood, and with all good wishes, believe me, sincerely yours.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

KILLED WHILE HUNTING

Two-Year-Old Boy Shot Dead By a Playful Brother.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 26. — Albert Bell, a twelve-year-old schoolboy, was shot and instantly killed by his sixteen-year-old brother, Raymond, while hunting in Wildwood park. With the brothers on a hunting expedition were three other boys, one of whom, without saying anything to any one, slipped a cartridge into the rifle, which was the only weapon they had. Later on Raymond playfully pointed the rifle at his brother and pulled the trigger, and the youth sank to the ground with a bullet in his brain. Mrs. Liddy Bell, grandmother of the boys, who lives with the family and has been in ill health for some time, was so completely prostrated from the tragedy that physicians do not expect her to live.

PRESIDENT'S HUNTING PLANS

Works Out Some Details With Bishop From Africa.

TO HUNT RAREST ANIMALS

Naturalists Will Prepare Finest Specimens to Be Shipped Immediately to the United States—Will Strike Inland On East Coatst, Travel About 2500 Miles Through Africa and Emerge Via the Nile—Mrs. Roosevelt May Join Husband and Son at Khartoum.

Washington, Oct. 26.—With the help of Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, of the Methodist church, whose diocese lies in Africa, President Roosevelt worked out some of the details of his proposed hunting trip. The bishop knows Africa very well and was able to give the president information he needed.

It was definitely determined that the president and his son shall travel via the Suez canal, but whether they will go direct from the United States to Alexandria, where the steamer to take them down the Red sea is reached, or go to some European port first, has not been determined.

After leaving the Red sea the mighty hunter will follow the east coast down to Mombasa, where the expedition is to be assembled. From that point the railroad will be used to carry the party to Victoria Nyanza, where the plunge into the real wilderness will be begun. There will be several stops along the 650 miles railroad route for hunting, but the heavy attack upon the wild beasts will not be fairly begun until after the lake country is reached. A caravan will be organized for the trip from the railway terminus in Uganda to the Nile. The naturalists will prepare such specimens as it is thought the National museum will want, and these will be shipped immediately to the United States.

It has not been fully determined, but it is probable that the Uganda platean will be traversed and a look be had at Albert Nyanza. But whether Lake Albert be visited or not, the projected journey from Victoria Nyanza will be northward toward Khartoum, where Mrs. Roosevelt may join her husband and son.

The trip toward civilization will be down the Nile by boat. The Cape to Cairo railroad will not receive the president's patronage. In all, it will be a trip of about 2500 miles through Africa. There was some discussion about the president crossing from east to west.

WITH HATPIN GIRL FOUGHT ASSAILANT

Was Attacked in Woods Near Home and is Prostrated.

MountHolly, N. J., Oct. 26. — Miss Catharine Dudley, aged nineteen years, is prostrated at her home on the Borton's Landing road from the shock attending an attempt to assault her at a piece of woods near her home.

Fifty men are in pursuit of her assailant. The young woman saved herself by the vigorous use of a hat pin, which she plunged into his body several times, the pain causing him to let her go. She ran screaming, and upon reaching her home fainted dead away.

Strangled By False Teeth.

New York, Oct. 26.—William Kennedy, fifty-two years old, died in a bathtub at a Third avenue hotel. Kennedy went to a bathroom on the third floor. Half an hour later William J. Rourke, a guest, went to the room and found Kennedy lying in the tub. Dr. Geville, from Bellevue hospital, said that when Kennedy was stricken with vertigo his false teeth fell back in his throat, causing strangulation.

FOUND DEAD IN THE WOODS

Missing Media, Pa., Hunter Found With Head Full of Shot.

BELIEVE HE WAS MURDERED

His Gun, Ammunition and All of His Valuables Are Missing, and the Shot That Killed Him Was Not the Size He Used—Dilapidated Cap and His Hat Found Near the Body—Three Negroes Under Arrest On Suspicion. Think He Was Slain In Dispute Over a Rabbit.

Media, Pa., Oct. 26—John Denny, Jr., aged twenty-three years, was found dead in a woods near Upper Providence under conditions which strongly point to his having been murdered. A large hole had been torn in the lower portion of his face by a charge of shot.

Denny started from his home in this place on Friday to go hunting for rabbits. He carried a magazine gun and plenty of ammunition, and was seen late in the afternoon going toward the woods where he was found. He was then walking with a tall man. The suggestion that he was the victim of an accident or shot himself is discounted by the fact that his gun and ammunition and all of his valuables had been taken. Beside the body was found a dilapidated cap. His own hat also lay nearby. Several shattered twigs were also picked up in front of the body. These bits of wood the authorities say show that the charge of shot came from some distance away and not from Denny's own gun.

A superficial examination of the wound in Denny's face seems also to indicate that two charges struck him and that the shot was not of the size he used. The police have arrested three negroes, who admit they talked with Denny early on Friday afternoon, but they declare they know nothing of the shooting.

The body of the young man was found by Elwood Carey, Lewis Reese and Mortimer Smedley, and lay in a position with the head on an incline. A volley of revolver shots soon brought the entire searching party to the scene. A gaping wound in the jaw, shot at close range, showed where the deadly charge had entered, completely disfiguring the dead man's face and head.

What is regarded as the strongest evidence of murder by the detectives is the fact that shot removed from the young man's head are not of the same size as those used by Denny. This fact is considered a clew that will ultimately solve the mystery.

The prevailing murder theory takes two possible motives into account: That Denny was slain either in a dispute over the killing of a rabbit, or was followed and shot down by some one who coveted his gun and equipment.

SELLS HIS BLOOD FOR $10

Man Accepts Small Price For Life Fluid Given to Save Another.

New York, Oct. 26.—Ten dollars was the price for which Mark Owen gave up sixteen ounces of blood at Bellevue hospital.

Owen was selected from among a half-dozen candidates at the hospital who offered their blood for transfusion to the veins of John Dennison, sixteen years old, who suffers from a bone tumor in the left shin-bone, for a consideration. Owen was able to rise unassisted and walked out of the hospital as vigorously as when he entered.

When the healthy blood began to flow into the sick boy's veins the effect was magical. Owen's face slightly paled, and there was a corresponding flush in the boy's face, his pulse became nearly normal and his respiration more natural. Dennison is in good condition and may recover.

Escaped Murderers Recaptured.

Punxsutawney, Pa., Oct. 26.—After walking nearly forty miles and having had nothing to eat for three days, Joe Voltra and Bruno Carbone, the murderers of Robert Tozier, a Civil War veteran, who last Thursday night escaped from jail in Indiana, Pa., were captured near here. The men were endeavoring to reach their home at Wishaw, Pa., but were recognized by Mrs. David Campbell from a published description. She telephoned to two neighbors, who captured the fugitives without resistance.

Killed By Highway Robbers.

Pittsburg, Oct. 26.—Hugh McGuire, a well-known resident of Camp Hill, a suburb, was killed by highway robbers between that place and Carnegie. He was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head, and was then thrown into the creek, where he drowned. McGuire drew his pay Saturday and is thought to have had about $30 in his pocket.

Kills Wife As Unfaithful.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 26.—Brooding over the alleged infidelity of his young wife, Daniel J. Hennessy, a naval seaman, shot her dead and then killed himself. Hennessy once before threatened to shoot her for frequently low resorts and she had caused his arrest. The couple had not lived together for some time.

FRIGHT FATAL TO WOMAN

Fails to Recover From Shock of Peddler Entering Her Home.

Pottsville, Pa., Oct. 26. — Actually scared to death by a peddler, Mrs. A. O. Blanche died at her home in St. Clair, near here. The peddler, a foreigner, when she refused to buy from him, attempted to force his way into her home several days ago. Fear of bodily harm to her was so great that she was prostrated by the shock, which caused her death. She was 38 years of age and leaves a husband and family.

Woman Preacher Ordained.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 26.—A simple service, in which all the members of the Methodist Protestant church took part, endowed five candidates with ministerial honors, and the feature of the ceremonies was the creation of Miss Emma Nutter, of Atlantic City, into a full member of the conference. She is the first woman to receive orders in New Jersey. There is one in New York and several in the west.

CAPTAIN SENTRY'S VICTIM

Skull Cracked For Refusing Countersign and Recruit Applauded.

Boston, Oct. 26.—Lee S. Conant has become famous as a marine in the United States navy because he cracked the skull of Captain Henry B. Wilson, commander of the new cruiser Chester, and nearly killed him for trying to go through the sentry lines without giving a countersign.

"I am glad that there is one man in the service who knows his duty and is not afraid to do it," was the telegraphic comment of Secretary of the Navy Metcalf when he wired orders for the liberation of Conant.

Young Conant is a recruit of only a month's service. On Oct. 14 he was detailed for sentry duty on the wharf at the Charlestown navy yard. Late that night he saw some one approach. Three times he asked for the countersign, and when he failed to get it he brought his gun down on the head of the intruder. Then he called the corporal of the guard, and it was learned that the man's skull was fractured and that the man was the ship commander.

To Pipe Gas to Washington.

Cedarville, Va., Oct. 26.—Representatives for the pipe line company that recently made a survey through the northwestern part of Frederick county, W. Va., are now at work in this section securing rights of way for the line. It is understood that the company will commence work on the line as soon as all the rights of way have been secured. The company is said to be a subsidiary of the Standard Oil company and will pipe natural gas to Washington and Baltimore.

Kern's Son Improved.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 26.—A marked improvement in the condition of John W. Kern, Jr., was noted, and this will enable his father, Democratic candidate for vice president, to continue his speech-making, it is expected. "My son is much better," said Mr. Kern. "We feey hopeful about his condition now, and I will leave on my campaign trip as had been planned."

Grange Day at Ohio State Fair.

Patrons of Ohio are eagerly looking forward to our annual gathering on the state fair grounds at Columbus, which occurs this year Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 2 and 3. Headquarters will be at Grange hall, in the administration building, where every provision will be made for the comfort of visiting Patrons. Let all who have ever been within our gates, but who may have lost active connection with the Order, come and renew their fellowship and learn what great strides are being made by the grange along social, educational and economic lines. Prominent Patrons will be present, and interesting exercises will be arranged. The Ohio state board of agriculture has in the past proved a gracious host and will spare no pains this year to make our reunion a red letter day in our memories. Come and bring your friends. Leave your packages and wraps at headquarters. See the great exposition and renew and extend your acquaintance.—F. A. Derthick, Master Ohio State Grange.

The Essay Exchange.

The "essay exchange" which some of the state granges are conducting is a good thing. Prepared essays on various topics may be had from these bureaus on application.

TRIBUTE TO AUTOS.

How Kansas Has Felt Influence of the Machine.

RURAL ROADS TRANSFORMED.

Farmers Have Taken Up Motor Cars and Improved Roads In Order to Use Them—Remaking Sand Highways With Clay.

The farmer's motor car has worked a transformation on the country roads of central Kansas. For many years there was indifference regarding the roads. The old fashioned plan of working the road in theory and doing nothing in practice was carried out. Now there is levied a road tax in cash, and the money is used to hire competent men to do definite work in keeping the roads in good condition.

A striking example is the road from Abilene to Enterprise, six miles along the bottoms where gumbo soil is frequent. For two decades it had been almost impassable for heavy wagons in wet weather owing to the great ruts cut in it. Little more than a year ago the township entered on the new plan. It is now dragged after every rain, and the transformation is notable, says an Abilene (Kan.) correspondent of the Kansas City Star. It is smooth, even and has become one of the favorite runs for the motorists of Abilene owing to its fine condition. As a matter of fact, it is kept smoother than are the city streets that lead to it. The same is true of a road to Detroit, in the line of the Kansas City-Denver run for tourists. It, too, is dragged after rains and has become a very attractive highway. Those who have not been over the roads cannot comprehend the change that has taken place in them.

Up in Hayes township, eight miles from Abilene, are two brothers, Joseph and Isaac Page, who own motor cars. They are enthusiastic drivers of their touring machines and have learned to appreciate good roads. They have taken up the road drag in their own communities and are giving the residents of their locality practical examples of what can be done in making good roads. Joseph Page says he has the best half mile of road in the county, and he feels offended if motorists pass along its smooth course at less than thirty miles an hour. As a result, largely of their efforts, there are a dozen drags in constant use in the township when the farmers can get time to use them. In the summer, with so much rain and such a rush of work on the farm, it has been neglected, but now they are at it once more. The tendency of the farmers in that part of the county toward proper road work has greatly increased, and the road tax is being used with better effect than ever before.

One of the farmer motorists of the county, P. H. Gfeller of the northeast part of the county, was asked by the city officers of Junction City recently to show them how to make good road drags that would keep the roads leading to the city in good condition. They intended to make a bid for trade by dragging the roads in all directions from the city and are asking the farmers to come there to trade because of the excellent highways leading into town.

Mr. Gfeller recently returned from a 200 mile trip to western Kansas in which he was accompanied by his family. They were gone a week and had a successful journey. Their car has proved a great satisfaction to the family, living, as they do, twelve miles from town. Now the members are seen in Junction City and Abilene frequently, and there is nothing going on of consequence in the county that they do not attend. The sandy loam of the uplands gives a fine basis for the dragged roads, and Mr. Gfeller has become an enthusiast on the subject. He advocates this as the solution of the road question at all times.

Another interesting experiment that has been made by the farmers of the county who have become interested in good roads is the remaking of the sand roads by paving them with clay. For instance, the main street of Detroit, a little town five miles east of Abilene, was for years a waste of deep sand. The road is much traveled, and all the motor car parties from Kansas City to Denver go through this street. The town trustees tried to grade it up, but were unsuccessful, so they finally determined to pave.

They hauled from the clay beds along the Smoky Hill river enough clay to make a covering for the roadbed, and this was smoothed down until it became a fine, hard road, one of the best in the county, while the sand beneath takes up the moisture, and the road is always dry. This proved so satisfactory that other sand roads in that vicinity have been similarly treated and are passable for every sort of vehicle. The hills that formerly could only be traversed by the well equipped teams and where motor cars could not go now are excellent highways, and the cars are frequently run over them.

Roadmaking has received a decided impetus since the introduction of the motor car to the rural districts of the county. There are more than a hundred cars in this county, and the number is increasing every week. Many of these are owned by the farmers, and these are the ones who bring to the movement for good roads the best of effort. Next year's road money will be used more than ever for the dragging of the roads, and the county will eventually have fine highways in every principal direction connecting the towns.

Saving Uncle Henry.

By Avard Ridgeway.

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Colton caught up the desk telephone that stood at his elbow and smiled as he recognized his wife's voice. One of the arguments in favor of the removal to the suburbs had been that the reduction in rent was vastly greater than Colton's commutation and Mrs Colton's occasional trips to town. They had not counted on the telephone bill, which more than made up the difference.

"What's the matter now?" he asked good humoredly. "The cook left?"

"That's only part," came the answer. "The cook left, and the Nelsons have just had word that his sister is dead, and they can't come."

"That will help some," declared Colton encouragingly. "There won't be so many to cook for."

"But Eleanor will have to get the dinner," wailed Mrs. Colton. "That takes the three Nelsons and you and her away from the table. Don't you see that it leaves just thirteen?"

"Thirteen's lucky," cheered Colton. "You should be glad that Eleanor is there to get the dinner."

"But Uncle Henry is frightfully superstitious," reminded Mrs. Colton. "It's bad enough that you can't come and that my own sister must stay away to get the dinner, and we'll have to tell him that she is out of town, but when we ask him to sit at a table with twelve others—Bob, you must send out some one. Can't that nice looking bookkeeper come?"

"On his vacation—but I'll get some one. Don't worry, Vida."

Colton hung the receiver on the hook, and Mrs. Colton beamed as she turned from the instrument. Bob was dependable, and that worry was off her mind.

It was the first dinner party in the new home, and her uncle was to be the guest of honor. It had seemed hoodooed from the start. First Colton had been compelled to remain in town to attend an important conference of the trade and could not possibly get out.

Her sister, Eleanor Norris, had been called into service to replace the cook, who had left, declaring that she would see her employer and the guests separately and individually condemned before she would cook for eighteen persons, and then at the last moment the Nelsons had sent regrets, cutting the number at table down to the thirteen abhorrent to Uncle Henry, from whom the Coltons had "expectations."

Vida had noticed that her husband's bookkeeper was an extremely good looking young fellow, and she had telephoned Colton to send him out. Probably he would send out the bookkeeper's relief, and Vida gave no more thought to the matter save to offer up a fervent supplication that his table manners should be good.

The others had arrived when there was a ring at the bell, and in her anxiety Mrs. Colton herself rushed to the door. A tall, clean cut young man stood at the entrance, and at his inquiring "Mrs. Colton?" Vida fairly dragged him across the hall and into the dining room, where she carefully closed the door.

"I'm awfully sorry," she began. "Mr. Colton asked you to come out because we wanted to avoid thirteen at the table. But it happens that a Mr. Grimsby could not come either, and so now you would make the thirteenth."

"I see," he said, with a light laugh. "Then I'll head back for town."

"I couldn't let you do that," cried Vida, with a gasp. "There is no train until 9:57. You will not get to town until almost 11. You must stay here and have some dinner. I'm sure you won't mind eating in the laundry."

"I'd rather like it," was the genial response. "If you will indicate the general direction I'll head that way and let you get back to your guests."

Vida pointed to the door to the butler's pantry. "Go through there and tell them who you are," she directed; then she hurried back to the waiting diners. Her uncle was standing by the door.

"Was that another guest?" he demanded uneasily.

"Just a helper that Bob sent out from town," she explained glibly, and Uncle Henry breathed a sigh of relief.

"I'm rather glad that Bob was detained in town," he said. "It will prevent there being thirteen at the table. I'm not superstitious, but I know of two cases where there were thirteen at the table, and each time one died before the year was out. I'm getting to be an old man, Vida, and, while I'm not superstitious about it—well, it's just as well not to tempt fate."

Vida smiled her understanding of the case, and as Norah appeared in the doorway to announce that dinner was served they all filed out.

Vida sustained a shock of surprise when she saw the man her husband had sent out standing ready to serve, but his face was as impassive as though he had been a butler and not a bookkeeper all his life, and it was with a little flutter of pride that Vida realized that the local guests would suppose that they had imported a butler from town for the occasion.

The dinner passed off splendidly. The butler acquitted himself with the greatest credit, and Eleanor did her cooking school training full justice.

Before the coffee was served Uncle Henry was whispering to his niece that he was going to make her a present of the house for Christmas and attend himself to some details of decoration.

Vida had hoped to lead him to the subject of new rugs, and this voluntary promise delighted her. As she led the way back to the parlor she fairly radiated delight.

It was some time before she could manage to slip away from her uncle, and she was just about to go to the kitchen to see how Eleanor was getting along when Norah, the maid, poked her head cautiously between the curtains and made a signal that she wanted to see her mistress.

"I think you'd better come out in the kitchen, ma'am," she whispered. "That strange man and Miss Eleanor do be carrying on something awful. He kissed her when he thought my back was turned, but I saw them in the silver tray. They've been at it ever since he came."

"He is annoying Miss Eleanor?" asked Vida correctingly. It was out of the question that Eleanor should enjoy his attentions.

"Divil a bit she's annoyed," insisted Norah. "She likes it."

With dignified tread Mrs. Colton moved toward the kitchen and threw open the door. Her sister was wiping a huge platter, and the bookkeeper had taken advantage of her plight to steal another kiss. As Vida appeared in the doorway the platter went crashing to the floor.

"I'll buy you a whole set, Vida," cried Eleanor penitently.

"The loss of the china is immaterial," was the austere reply. "What does this—er—flirtation mean?"

The man advanced toward her, with glowing face.

"It means that I've found my little girl again, Mrs. Colton, and this time I've captured her before she could run away, as she did from Newport."

"It's Dick Hempstead," enlightened Eleanor. "Bob sent him out instead of the new bookkeeper, and I just had to say 'Yes' to atone for the cavalier fashion in which you hustled him into the kitchen."

"But he didn't tell me"— began Vida.

"You didn't give me a chance, or perhaps I gave you none. Bob told me that Eleanor was to be the cook, and I was only too glad to come. I have not seen Bob since he was married, and I did not know that he had married Eleanor's sister, or you would have seen me out here before."

"And you want to get married!" exclaimed Mrs. Colton. "What will Uncle Henry say?"

"He'll say 'Yes,'" declared Hempstead; "or at any rate he should. Didn't I save him from the thirteen hoodoo?"

"I suppose that will help some," admitted Vida. "Anyway, I'm glad you two are to be married, for with Eleanor to cook and you to be butler I shan't be afraid of any more dinner parties, only when there are but thirteen at the table."

"To save the day as well as Uncle Henry," completed Hempstead.

Amending a Picture.

An eminent French art collector once bought at the Hotel Drouot a landscape by a noted "impressionist," which he showed, with much pride in his purchase, to an artist friend.

"But I think," quoth he, "that the picture lacks animation; it wants personages. Now, if you would paint for me a man or woman on that road that runs through the middle of the landscape it would greatly improve the picture."

"That is easily done," said the artist. So he carried off the painting and sent it back in a week or two with the figure of an old peasant woman going to market, with her basket and her red umbrella, introduced on the road in question, to the great satisfaction of the picture's proprietor. Meeting shortly after with the "impressionist" who had painted it, the artist remarked:

"I had the audacity to alter a landscape of yours belonging to M. X., the other day. I painted an old peasant woman walking down the road."

"Down the road? I remember no work of mine with a road in it. I should like to see the picture and judge of the effect of your alteration."

So the artist carried him off to M. X.'s, and they speedily stood before the landscape. The "impressionist" turned perfectly green with wrath and horror.

"Miserable man," he shouted, "what have you done? That is not a road that runs through the center of my work. It is a river!"—Exchange.

The Baseball Umpire.

"That gentleman who is to umpire the game today is an old friend of mine," said the mild mannered baseball fan to his neighbor as they sat leaning forward in the grand stand. "He's one of the squarest and finest of men. Yes, sir, he's as nice a fel— Say, watch the graceful attitude of our first batter! He's got his eye with him today, too, for see how he lets this first bad one go. What did the umpire call that?"

"A strike," replied his neighbor.

"Now, what do you think of that? Ball went a mile wide of the plate! Well, umpires will make mistakes. I've been"—

At this juncture a crack rent the air, and the ball sailed on a line toward the left field fence. The mild mannered man was on his feet in a jiffy.

"Oh, what a swat! Run, run like the dickens! Go on and make it a homer! Look at that cuss go, will you? Make it— What's that?"

"The umpire called it a foul!"

"A foul? He's crazy! Say, Mr. Umpire, put on your glasses. A foul! Say, man, you're the limit! Throw him out! Go lay down somewhere, umpire! You're rotten! Rotten! Rotten!"

And in his disgust the mild mannered fan slapped his derby hat down on the seat and sat on it.—Bohemian.

VALUE OF WIDE TIRES.

One of the First Essentials to Good Highways.

The King drag is no doubt a good thing, but how about the wide tired wagon? Observe the dirt road after a thorough soaking. The farmer cannot work in his fields, and, having some wheat, corn, oats or hogs to haul to market, the time to haul is while the fields are unfit to be worked, saving time by doing so.

He loads his product into his one and a half inch tired wagon, 3,000 pounds or more, and probably hitches four horses to his load, and along the whole distance he cuts a rut from three to six inches deep. Several of his neighbors do likewise, and soon the road is worked down to the consistency of mortar a foot deep, says J. P. Anderson of Agenda, Kan., in the Farmers Advocate. All observers will

EFFECT OF NARROW AND WIDE TIRES.

bear me out when I say that if these tires had been four inches or more the road would have been benefited rather than damaged. A wide tire under a load makes an observer think of a roller.

I think this wide tire proposition is one of the first essentials to good roads and should be encouraged by legislation and a limit law for the amount of load for every inch of tire width. If wagon tires were required to be three inches or more for 2,000 pound loads and one additional inch for each added 1,000 or major fraction thereof, very much less work would be required to maintain our roads.

OUT FOR THE BEST ROADS.

Why the West Believes In Building Highways For Automobiles.

"The good roads movement in the east does not compare with that of the west," said Horace O. Gordon of the Oklahoma Good Roads association while he was in New York on a visit.

"I think the work of the good roads advocates in the east has stirred up the public demand and desire for 'the best roads in the world' in the west, but I do not believe the eastern states are carrying out the work so thoroughly as the western states.

"We in the west appreciate the fact that the opening of the western country depends entirely upon its roads, and we are not going to build highways which will last merely a decade, like your eastern state roads, to be torn up by automobiles.

"We are building roads which the motor cars cannot tear up. We feel that the automobile can do us more good than the horse, because we have to cover hundreds of miles where you in the east cover tens of miles.

"It seems a ridiculous thing to build a road for the use of the horse, which is on the decline, and then when the automobile comes along and tears it up to jump up and yell that the motor car is destroying our roads. The thing to do is to build roads for the automobile, and then the horse can use them as long as he lasts, which will not be a great while."

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Files, Flue Cleaners, Wrenches, Hangers, Stocks
and Dies, Taps and Reamers, Leather,
Rubber, Canvas and Cotton Belting, Rubber Hose for
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Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

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For County Auditor,
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CLAY PARK, Three Springs.

MARKLESBURG.

The much-needed rain on Saturday is helping grain and pasture.

Corn nearly all in cribs and made a heavier yield than promised earlier in the season.

Ore mining is still on the boom, the shipments growing larger with each succeeding month.

Mrs. Mary Smith, housekeeper for her cousin, A. N. Plummer, spent last week visiting in Shirleysburg.

Mrs. Martha Brumbaugh, mother of Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, is seriously ill at her home in Marklesburg.

Miss Ada Householder, who is teaching at Alexandria, spent Saturday and Sunday under the parental roof.

Thomas M. Enyeart will leave for Iowa in November to visit a sister that he has not seen for thirty-five years.

Mr. Roland Lynn, wife and sister, of Altoona, are the guests of their uncles, George W. and John A. Isett.

Taylor Simington has purchased the old homestead in Marklesburg and expects to make it his home during his remaining years.

Mrs. Blair Isenberg, of Frankstown, and Mrs. Louder, of Altoona, were late visitors at the home of their uncle, Samuel H. Boyer.

Rev. W. S. Rose, pastor of the M. E. church, with his family, returned from a four weeks' vacation at his boyhood home, Williamsburg.

Our well known townsman, 'Squire Haffey, is confined to his room with lung and stomach trouble. We hope for our old friend's speedy recovery.

McClellan Johnston is the only citizen of our town that so far killed a wild turkey during the present season. Not many rabbits secured this season, so far, in this vicinity.

LATTA GROVE.

M. A. Bowman has his new house under roof.

Elmer Bowman caught a wild cat last Thursday night.

J. Q. Dell and G. D. Lynn are putting up a hog pen for I. N. Querry,

Frank Long and wife, of near Saltillo, visited at J. H. Dell's on Sunday.

Mrs. Ephraim Dell, of Smith valley, spent Sunday with her son Jesse at this place.

Several of the Odd Fellows from this place attended the funeral of Bro. Jonathan Evans at Trough Creek on Tuesday.

Frank Doughenbaugh and wife, of Huntingdon, visited last Thursday at Mrs. D.'s grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Dell.

If the weather be favorable next Saturday afternoon there will be a game of base ball played at Latta Grove between the Latta Grove team and the married men. Any one wishing to see a good game will not be disappointed if they come.

Latest styles of post cards in sets at the ITEM store.

At any time when your stomach is not in good condition, you should take Kodol, because Kodol digests all the food you eat, and it supplies health and strength for the stomach in that way. You take Kodol just for a little while when you have slight attacks of Indigestion, and you take it just a little longer in order to get relief from severe attacks of Indigestion or Nervous Dyspepsia. Try Kodol today. Sold by G. W. Wright.

ADDTIONAL PERSONAL NOTES.

—Mrs. Mittie Smith and son, of Altoona, are visiting friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. Edward Foster and two sons are visiting among friends in Cass township.

—John Brininger, of Petersburg, is visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. G. Harpster.

—A. Loy Rex and wife returned home Monday from a four-days' visit with friends in Philadelphia.

—Robert A. Ramsey, a former resident of this place, but now of Huntingdon was a visitor in town Monday morning.

—Mrs. John Foster and son William have been visiting for several days at the home of her mother, Mrs. Stake, in Clay township.

—Mrs. Charles C. Foster and daughter Hazel are spending this week with her mother, Mrs. Hoffman, and other friends in Trough Creek valley.

—Mr. Thomas Robinson, wife and son, of Indianapolis, spent a couple days at the home of his sister, Mrs. E. E. Bell, on their return home from Port Royal, where they were visiting his mother for a couple weeks.

—Abram Shaffer, wife and children, of McConnellstown, spent a portion of the past week visiting among friends in this vicinity, Mr. Shaffer devoting a part of the time to hunting. Mr. Shaffer and family were former residents of Union township.

—Miss Melissa Reed, of Charleroi who is visiting among friends at Mill Creek, accompanied Miss Mary Souders to Mapleton Sunday and spent the day calling on friends. Miss Reed formerly resided with her parents on the Anderson farm at Lone Star.

—John M. Drake, Esq., of Clay township, who has been an instructor in the public shools of the county for forty-five years is attending the teachers' county institute at Huntingdon this week. Mr. Drake is the oldest teacher in the county and his record is truly marvelous.

—J. E. Brumbaugh, who is employed by W. H. Long, the Huntingdon plumber, while working in a cellar at Huntingdon, accidentally stepped into an open ditch and badly sprained his right knee. Since the accident he has been unable to do any work and is suffering much inconvenience from the injury.

—Robert Vincent, of Woodland, a civil engineer in the employ of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, stopped in Mapleton Sunday night and Monday morning went to Mount Union where he is surveying for an additional incline plane on the mountain near the company's brick works. Mr. Vincent has been engaged by Mapleton borough council to survey the streets and alleys and make a map of the town and he expects to start the work during the coming week. Mr. Vincent is an experienced engineer and he does the class of work which makes a demand for his services.

Loaded Car Escapes on Steep Grade.

Thursday afternoon about 12.17 o'clock a car which had just been loaded with sand was being barred past the wharf by Claud McDonald, one of the sand loaders at the works of the Pittsburg White Sand company, which works is located at a high altitude along the west side of Rocky ridge a mile south of Mapleton, to be run onto a spur which is used to prevent cars from running off down the steep grade and through the town. The track at the wharf has a "hump" in it and in shifting the cars it is necessary to bar them over this "hump" and it was not until the car had passed this point that Mr. McDonald discovered the switch had not been thrown and that the track was open down the hill. The car was then beyond control, and rapidly gaining speed, was soon on its descent into the town. Numerous spurs for derailing cars are in this track and several sidings branch from it, but all the switches were closed and the runaway car had a clear track from the works, through Mapleton and east as far as a lead-off which is in the siding to protect the main tracks at a point between the signals and BP tower. Here the runaway car was derailed and run into the side of the mountain stopping within a few feet of the main track. The car was demolished and the tracks torn up so the badly that it required several hours for section men to put them in shape again. Coming as it did in day time people along the line had a chance to see it and keep out of its way, quite unlike the car which came down the same route shortly after nightfall just sixteen years ago yesterday killing three of our citizens instantly as it passed through the town. The history of that fatality still remains fresh in the memory of our citizens and even a worse catastrophe might have resulted last Thursday had the car of dynamite, which stood on the adjoining track, been on the main siding. The car of dynamite stood at the tool house and at the time the runaway car passed the section men were all assembled ready to go to work. Had there been a collision followed by an explosion a number of lives would in all probability have been lost.

Reunion 22nd Pa. Cavalry.

The 22nd Pa. Vol. Cav. Association held its 13th reunion at Huntingdon last Thursday, Oct. 22. About 60 members were present, representing a large part of what are left of some 800 men who went from Huntingdon, Centre, Blair, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin and Cumberland counties into this regiment in July, 1863, and February, 1864.

The meetings were held in the P. O. S. of A. hall, the afternoon session convening at 1:30 o'clock with A. H. Crum, of Marklesburg, in the chair. Dr. A. R. McCarthy, of Mount Union, secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting held in Carlisle, Oct. 17, 1907.

The old soldiers were given a welcomed by J. R. Simpson, Esq., a veteran of the 125th, who spoke of the patrotism of the people of Huntingdon, during and since the war, how the women came with food and buckets of coffee whenever a train loaded with soldiers stopped here, and the people of Huntingdon are still ready to entertain all veterans of the Civil war who come to our town.

Dr. G. W. Simpson responded in a neat and appropriate speech and Dr. A. R. McCarthy reported progress in the work of preparing a history of the 22nd Cavalry. The book will be ready for publication this winter, will make a good sized volume, will give a full history of both the old and new parts of the regiment including the six months battalion, will give a history of all the campaigns and an account of every battle in which any part of the regiment was engaged and will be a permanent contribution to our war history.

Bedford was selected as the next meeting place of the association, the meeting to be held Oct. 28, 1909. Dr. A. Enfield was elected president for next year and W. B. Filler and Dr. G. W. Simpson first and second vice presidents.

In the morning a number of the visitors had been entertained at the Reformatory by Supt. Patton and after the afternoon session all the members and friends were taken over the electric railway to Juniata College and other points of interest by special invitation of Supt. Jacobs.

The evening session was opened with prayer by Rev. J. S. Souser, pastor of M. E. church. President A. H. Crum acted as toastmaster and addresses were made by M. L. Rex, Dr. A. R. McCarthy, T. R. Bookhamer, C. M. Buck, W. B. Filler, A. H. Crum, Thos. W. Myton, Esq., Rev. S. F. Forgeus and Rev. Souser, and resolutions were passed thanking the people of Huntingdon for their hospitality, the P. O. S. of A. for foregoing a part of their meeting to let us have their rooms aa well as the use of the room day and evening, Supt. T. B. Patton of the Reformatory for favors shown and R. W. Jacobs, of the Juniata Electric Railway Company for the free trolley ride.

The six months battalion of the 22nd Pa. Vol. Cavalry was organized at Mount Union in July, 1863, at the time of the Gettysburg campaign and when it was feared the Rebels might come to Mt. Union and destroy the Pennsylvania railroad, the battalion consisting of four companies and nearly four hundred men under command of Major B. M. Morrow, went from Mt. Union to Virginia, doing arduous scouting and picket duty in and near the Shenandoah Valley.

The men were kept in service nearly eight months, until February, 1864. A large part of them re-inlisted for three years and along with a lot of new men (most of whom had seen service before) to the number of six hundred, formed Cos. H, I, K, L, and M, and part of Cos. F, and G, of the 22nd Pa. Vol. Co. three year service, having been united with seven companies enlisted largely from Washington and Green counties. These companies had gone out early in the war five of them in 1862, and two in June and July, 1861 being the first cavalry going into the war from Pennsylvania. They had taken part in the battle of Rich Mountain, July. 1861, when Gen. Lee was defeated, at Winchester, March 23, 1862, when Gen. Shields defeated Stonewall Jackson and in many other campaigns and engagements.

When the 22nd Pa. Cav. was organized in February, 1864, it was composed of twelve hundred men, mostly veterans. Col. Jacob Higgins of Hollidaysburg was made colonel, A. J. Greenfield, of Washington county, lieut. colonel and Geo. T. Work, Elias S. Troxell and Henry A. Myers majors of the three battalions.

The regiment was soon put into active service and took part in the various campaigns of 1864 in West Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley, under Milligan, Forbert, Lowell, Custer, Averill, Sheridan and other commanders. After its reorganization it took good part and did good service in some twenty-six battles and skirmishes including Leetown, Kentown, Summit Point Berryville, Charlestown, Halltown, Martinsburg, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, where Sheridan made his famous ride. The regiment was mustered out and the "boys" came home in November, 1865.

The following survivors were present at the meeting Oct. 22:

Co. A., Daniel Locke, Orbisonia; Samuel Dell, Yeagertown; Dr. G. W Simpson, Mill Creek; Dr. M. R. Evans, Huntingdon; Jas. H. Nale, Huntingdon.

Co. C., Isaiah Beck, Warriorsmark.

Co. D., Lieut. W. C. Gayton, Mount Union; Geo. M. Patterson, Williamsburg; Thos. R. Bookhammer, Roaring Springs; J. Fry Chilcote, Pogue; Lewis Irvin and Jacob A. Hetrick, Huntingdon.

Co. F., Wm. W. Black, Alexandria.

Co. G., O. P. States, McConnellstown.

Co. H., Jas. Murray, Warriorsmark; Ed. Wallace, Bald Eagle; G. W. Stuller, Brisbin; Wm. L. Snyder, Roaring Springs; Jas. H. Young, Roaring Springs; Wm. Matthias, Burnt Cabins.

Co. I., C. M. Buck, Tyrone; W. R. Eakin, Tyrone; Jno. A. Miller, Samuel C. Coder and Lunden Long, Huntingdon; W. B. Filler, Rainsburg; W. S. Flether, Bedford; Dorsey Chronister, Warriorsmark; M. L. Rex, Mapleton; Isaac Long, Shade Gap; Jno. T. Ruggles and Taylor Morrison, Carlisle.

Co. K., A. H. Crum, Aitch; William Buchanan, Cassville; W. H. McClellan, Tipton; Jno. J. Hicks, Williamsburg; A. Y. Evans, Union Church; Wm. Robinson, Huntingdon; B. F. Goodman, Mill Creek; David Secrist, Dr. A. R. McCarthy, Jno. J. Rosensteel, Mt. Union.

Co. L, D. R. P. Kegrize, Walnut Bottom; Wm. H. Walters, Crystal Springs; Lewis Ensley, Sahevia.

Co. M, Richard Fowler, Thomas J. Charles, Altoona; Jas. T. Sheeder, Everett; Geo. F. Bollman, H. H. Bowers, Hopewell; Scott S. Hann, Webster Mills; W. H. Geip, Bedford Springs; Wm. J. Thomas, Huntingdon; Thos. D. Boring, Huntingdon.

A Nonpartisan Issue.

President Roosevelt put the issue before the American people in a brief and forcible paragraph when he says:

"To fail to elect Mr. Taft would be a calamity to the country, and it would be folly, while electing him, yet at the same to elect a congress hostile to him, a congress which under the influence of partisan leadership would be certain to thwart and baffle him on every possible occasion. To elect Mr. Taft and at the same time to elect a congress pledged to support him is the only way in which to perpetuate the policy of the government as now carried on. I feel that all the aid that can be given to this policy by every good citizen should be given, for this is far more than a merely partisan matter."

There has not been an election since 1864 with issues so clearly nonpartisan as the present one. While William H. Taft is nominated for president of the United States by the Republicans and stands on a platform representing the policies and achievements of the party, he is pre-eminently the candidate of sober, sane, patriotic American citizenship irrespective of party.

As Lincoln stood for the Union in 1864, backed by all Democrats who were true to the Union as well as by the Republican party which named him, as McKinley stood for honest money in 1896, backed by men of all parties who were opposed to Bryan and partial repudiation, so Taft today is the candidate of all opposed to the same Bryan and his later schemes of financial disorder and business disaster, as menacing to the welfare of the community and the credit and home of the national government as Bryan's former proposal to degrade the United States to the financial level of Turkey and Haiti.

Democrats as well as Republicans are interested in preventing the disturbance to business, the distress to labor, the danger to the financial integrity of the nation and of the moneyed institutions, which are the arteries of national wealth. Bryan, who is now posing in his last desperate effort to get votes as a smasher and wrecker of any and every business enterprise that may come within his arbitary definition of a trust, who is still an apologist for degradation of the national currency, even while professing that free silver is dormant for the tme being, whose forlorn hope for success is in exciting mutual hate between citizens of our common country, would not, for he could not, make any partisan distinction in the calamities his election would bring upon business men and workers of every form of political faith. The Bryanite blight would be for Democrats as well as Republicans, and therefore Democrats as well as Republicans should join in assuring their common safety and the welfare of our common country by electing William H. Taft and James S. Sherman president and vice president of the United States, with a congress cordially in harmany with the broadly American and patriotic course that Mr. Taft could be counted on to pursue.

Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup is used nearly everywhere, because it not only heals irritation of the throat and stops the cough, but it drives the cold out of the system through its laxative principle by assuring a free and gentle action of the bowels, and that is the only way to cure a cold. You can't cure it as long as you are constipated. Insist upon Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup. Sold by G. W. Wright.

MARRIED.

STAPLETON—BUMGARDNER—At Huntingdon, October 21, 1908, by Rev. G. W. Sherrick, Oscar Stapleton, of Cassville, and Miss Ethel Bumgardner, of Colfax.

REESER—SHOWALTER—At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Showalter, near Grafton, at four o'clock Wednesday afternoon, October 21, 1908, by Rev. H B. Brumbaugh, assisted by Rev. W. W. Evans, D. D., the Rev. Isaiah J. Reeser, pastor of the Cassville charge of the M. E. church and Miss Minnie C. Showalter.

PHILLIPS—NEFF—At the home of the bride's parents, Wednesday evening, October 21, 1908, by Rev. Howard Obold, George Irvin Phillips, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Phillips, and Miss Frances R. Neff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Neff, all of Alexandria.

FOR RENT—Five room house in Bankstown; good cellar; well of water at door; rent $5.00 per mouth. Call on MRS. M. E. LONG, Mapleton.

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B. F. Baker.

Mapleton Depot, April 15. 1907. 4t

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GEO. A. CURFMAN,
Sept, 30, 1908. 3 mo. Cassville, Pa.

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Mount Union, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct, 28, 1908.

Behman's Compromise.

By W. F. Bryan.

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For a third time the "By Request" sign was hung in front of the music stand, and as Arthur Behman came slowly down the stairs from the restaurant on the upper deck the strains of "The Merry Widow" waltz filled the social hall. Behman fled.

It was not so bad on the forward deck, where the scraping of catgut was replaced by the music of the waves. Now and then the deep toned whistle sounded above the noise of the water, but a smart breeze from dead ahead carried aft the sound of the man made music.

It was cool, almost cold, on the forward deck, and considerations of comfort as well as culture held the people inside the cabin. Behman was glad that it was so.

He had the deck to himself, so he lit a cigar and took a camp chair well ahead of the deck lights, shaded toward the bow that the port lights might be more easily seen by other boats.

There was no moon, but the stars shone brightly in the cloudless sky, and the Milky way, like some phantom banner, streamed across the blue expanse. Beyond the dark waters a darker tone told of the land, and here and there the lights of the beacons winked solemnly into the night.

There was the smell of salt in the air, the tang of the sea that Behman loved, and for the first time in weeks he almost knew content.

It was worth while, this communion of the night and the sea, and Behman was grateful to the musicians who had driven him from the cabin, with its satin upholstered chairs and its gaping occupants.

Somewhere inside sat Nell Wheaton. He had seen her in the dining saloon, and he had taken a seat close to the stairs—and the music—that he might be as far from her as possible.

He had no mind to let her think that he would seek to attract her attention. He knew that she had learned that her jealousy was entirely without foundation. It was her place to speak first. Probably she was in there, with other tourists, listening to the band.

He was better off here in the cool of the summer evening. It was a symbol perhaps. He was far better off, after all, even if she had broken the engagement, and he had vowed that life was no longer worth the living.

Down on the lower deck a boyish laugh rang out. Half a dozen youngsters were crowded into the sharp bow and were leaning over the rail watching the white fall of water on either side of the prow.

Their voices came to Behman vaguely and indistinctly, and he smiled indulgently as he caught the note of youth and love of life. He had felt like a boy himself only a week ago.

Now he was a man who would carry through life the thought that a woman's jealousy and a woman's pride had spoiled his career. Let the boys have their laugh. Their awakening would come all too soon.

Behman found it rather pleasant to sit and dream of the last few weeks. He was at the stage where self commiseration is a balm to wounded feelings, and he went over the incidents that had resulted in the breaking of the engagement by Nell Wheaton, assuring himself that his course had been blameless.

Surely it was Nell's place to speak, and as he started out into the night Behman found pleasant occupation in wondering just how she would make apology.

She was clearly in the wrong, and it would never do to bow to her before marriage. He would be henpecked all his life, and Behman hated the sight of a henpecked man.

He would be rather stern at first. He might even make her plead a little, but in the end he would be magnanimous and would forgive her on her promise not to offend again.

For her own sake as well as his, for the sake of their future happiness, there must be no compromise. He had hinted as much to Bob Wheaton when the latter had offered his services as peacemaker between his sister and Behman.

So engrossed was Behman with his thoughts that he did not hear the light footfall on the canvas covered deck nor realize that his solitude had been intruded upon until Nell Wheaton stood beside the rail and looked out across the foam capped waves.

She did not see him until she had taken her stand beside the rail, and then she was too proud to beat a retreat. She stood quietly looking down upon the water, one hand clasping the rail, the other clutching her hat.

On the lower deck the boys had piled into chairs, and now one of them was playing on the mouth organ. He was rather skillful and played with expression bits of popular songs and snatches from current musical productions. Behman found this concert more musical than the efforts of the poorly paid band within doors.

Then the music changed from new to old, and the boy was playing some of the songs that Nell had softly sung in the weeks just gone as he had paddled the canoe or had drifted with the current.

In the dark of the night Behman could see the river again, with Nell's sweet eyes looking into his through the soft moonlight.

He wondered if she, too, recalled the scene and if her eyes were filled with tears now. His own were moist as he listened, and when the boy struck up the song that had been their favorite his teeth met together through his cigar, and he tossed it over the rail.

This was a simple little southern air, half mournful, wholly musical, and she had always sung it as they had come in sight of the landing.

It had been their good night song, and as they had trudged up from the boat stage to the hotel she had always hummed it softly to herself. He wondered if she was humming it now. She might be. The wind would carry the song away from him.

The boy stopped, and the spell was broken, but another lad broke the silence.

"That last was pretty, Dunc," he called. "Play 'er ag'in."

The willing musician complied, and Behman rose to his feet. He could not sit still under that music, and he took a few nervous turns up and down the deck.

He came to rest beside the rail, so close that he could reach out and touch the girl had he desired.

She had removed her glove, and one bare hand rested white against the white of the rail. Her face was turned from him, and she was looking out across the sound, pretending an interest in one of the winking beacons whose lights she could not see through her tears.

The young musician ended his tune and without pause began to play another, a farewell song that had been familiar to Behman since his childhood.

He knew that it was a favorite of Nell's, and he wondered if the song would make her speak. There was a lift to the fragile shoulders, as though she was holding back her sobs, but she gave no sign of being aware of his presence.

The music paused abruptly in the middle of a strain, as the mother of the player came to call him to bed, and with a shout the little party hurried into the cabin.

Nell paused a moment, then turned as though to go, but a hand rested over her own and held the slender fingers firmly with a grip that pained.

"Don't go, Nell," pleaded Behman. "Stay here and make up."

"I thought that you would not even compromise," she said uncertainly.

"Compromise be hanged!" he cried. "I don't care what you think of me. I'm tired of waiting for you to be the first to speak. Will you be friends, dear?"

He felt the relaxation of her attitude, and he drew her within the circle of his arm.

"Is that the way you treat your friends?" she demanded, with a laugh.

"That's the way I treat bad little girls," he explained. "I've been bad too. If you want to punish me, why"—

He paused suggestively, but Nell only tapped his bronzed cheek with her hand.

"It was punishment enough to have to break your no compromise declaration," she said lightly.

"That was not a punishment," was the fervent assertion. "I enjoyed it. I'm glad I found it out, because now after we're married there'll be no need of compromise."

"There'll be no need for making up," promised Nell as she slipped her arm through his.

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DIED.

SUNDERLAND—At Atkinson's Mills, Mifflin county, October 22 1908, of typhoid fever, Mrs. Robert Sunderland. Deceased was a member of the U. B. church and is survived by her husband and five children, the youngest being but six months old.

REED—At Roxbury, Franklin county, October 23, 1908, of paralysis, Daniel Reed, a former resident of Oneida township, this county, aged 87 years. Deceased was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1908, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH F Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD and COAL CO. Time Table in effect February 3, 1908.

SOUTHWARD.	No 8. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 6. A. M.	No. P. M
Mount Union Leave		10 00	11 25	4 35
Mount Union Yard		s 10 05	s 11 30	s 4 40
*Aughwick Mills		f 10 17	f 11 42	f 4 52
Shirley		s 10 30	s 11 55	s 5 05
Orbisonia Arrive		10 45	12 10	5 20
Orbisonia Leave	5 30	10 55	1 45	5 30
*Pogue	s 5 40	f 11 05	f 1 55	f 5 40
Three Springs	s 5 50	s 11 20	s 2 10	s 5 55
Saltillo	s 5 58	s 11 28	s 2 25	s 6 03
*Cole's	f 6 30	f 12 00	f 2 55	f 6 35
Rocky Ridge	f 6 37	f 12 07	f 3 02	f 6 42
Cook's	f 6 45	f 12 14	f 3 09	f 6 49
Robertsdale Arrive	7 00	12 25	3 20	00
	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	P

NORTHWARD.	No. 1. A. M.	No. 5. A. M	No. 3. P. M.	No. 7. P. M.
Robertsdale Leave	7 00	8 25	1 35	4 25
Cook's	f 7 10	f 8 35	f 1 45	f 4 35
Rocky Ridge	f 7 17	f 8 42	f 1 52	f 4 42
*Coles	f 7 22	f 8 47	f 1 57	f 4 47
Saltillo	s 7 50	f 9 15	s 2 25	s 5 13
Three Springs	s 7 58	f 9 23	s 2 33	s 5 21
*Pogue	f 8 10	† 9 35	f 2 45	s 5 40
Orbisonia	s 8 35	s 10 10	s 3 10	5 55
Shirley	s 8 50	s 10 30	s 3 25	
*Aughwick	f 9 00	† 10 40	f 3 35	
Mount Union Yard	s 9 15	s 10 55	s 3 50	
Mount Union Arrive	9 20	11 00	3 55	
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 P M.	No. 10. A. M.	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD No. 9. A. M.	No. 11. P. M.
5 25	7 35	Lv. Orbisonia. Ar	8 25	6 20
5 33	f 7 41	*Blacklog	f 8 19	f 6 13
f 5 41	f 7 48	*Cedar Rock	f 8 12	f 6 05
f 5 44	f 7 50	*Locke Valley	f 8 10	f 6 02
5 50	7 55	Ar Shade Gap Lv	8 05	5 55

Trains run daily except Sunday.
Trains will run on Rocky Ridge and Booher branches on special orders.
The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time Table without notice.
*—No agent. s—Regular stop. f—Stop on signal. †—Trains will not stop.

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DIRT ROAD BUILDING.

How to Make the Roadbed Solid and Do Away With Ruts.

In the construction of a new road through an open country the usual custom has been to excavate ditches with the road grader and throw all the material into the center of the roadway, thus making what is often called a turnpike. The objection to this method is that the most important part of the roadbed, the foundation, is composed largely of soft material, which does not easily become consolidated. A better way would be to remove entirely all sod from the portions excavated and use it for filling in the low places, where it can be covered with at least three feet of earth, says Samuel H. Lea, state engineer of South Dakota. After the sod is removed the road grader can be properly used for carrying up the earth into the roadway, and the entire roadbed is formed of solid material, which in its future settlement is compacted uniformly and will be less likely to develop soft spots, as would be the case if sod is thrown into it indiscriminately. On a level or nearly level prairie the roadbed should be built up a foot or two above the original surface to provide suitable drainage from the center of the roadway to the ditches, and the crown of the road should be sufficient to allow the water from rainfalls to be quickly carried off.

A good road in order to stay good must be properly maintained and kept in good condition. A very important feature of proper maintenance is that of keeping the ruts out by continual raking or dragging. Whenever ruts are allowed to remain they will hold water from every rain, which, unless removed, will soften the roadbed and result in chuck holes, injurious alike to the team, the wagon and the driver.

The process of dragging, smoothing and planing the road with one of the numerous styles of road drags now happily coming into use in many localities is so simple and inexpensive that there is no excuse for allowing any road to become rough and rutty through neglect.

Remedy For Bad Roads.

The remedy for bad roads, it seems to me, lies wholly with the men who own property along them. Elect no man to the position of overseer who does not understand how to make good roads out of poor ones. If there is no such man in your neighborhood, hire one from outside. This is, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, the wisest thing to do, for the chances are that there is no man in the neighborhood who has had practical experience enough to make it safe to trust the work to him, says Eben E. Rexford in the Outing Magazine for June. He may have good sense, good judgment and all that—in short, there may be the making of a good road builder in him—but what you need is a man who is a good road builder, a man who has got the trade already learned. In other words, you can't afford to wait for home talent to develop if the man who has developed his ability in that direction is procurable. Have your road tax paid in cash. Secure a skilled man, and let him assume responsibility for the work he undertakes. If you do this, you stand in a fair way to solve the problem of good roads.

Oil Roads In Illinois.

A most interesting experiment is being conducted in central Illinois, near Springfield. The state highway commission is making a test of oil on country roads. While oil roads are no novelty in many parts of the United States, they are not known on the heavy black soil of central Illinois. The top soil of the road is being mixed with an asphalt oil to a depth of six inches. What the results will be no one can predict, but this may be the solution of the good roads problem. In many parts of the Sucker State stone roads are out of the question. Without the material near at hand the great prairie states cannot expect to have stone pikes, as do some of the eastern states. Good roads must be secured by drainage, special care and possibly by the use of oil. This experiment will be watched with a great deal of interest.

Road Building Picnic.

"Don't you people ever work the roads in this section?" asked an automobilist as he pried the rear wheel of his machine out of a rut with a fence rail.

"Work 'em? Well, I should say we do," answered Uncle Charlie Seaver from the top rail of the fence. "Why we work these roads on th' assessment plan. None of that money system for us fellers. Every farm is assessed so many days' work on th' highway, an' after th' farm work is all done an' we ain't nuthin' else ter do we all turn out, thirty or forty o us, with plows, horses, picks, shovels an' hoes to work th' roads. I tell you it's a picnic. Work? Why, they make th' dirt fly until they get tired. Then we find some shady spot to rest, eat our lunch, drink some cider, smoke an' maby play a game or two of seven up An' we call it a day."

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER ONE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and to give the General Assembly power to establish a separate court in Philadelphia county, with criminal and miscellaneous jurisdiction.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the following amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same are hereby, proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas, shall be vested in one court of common pleas in each of said counties, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of each of the said courts shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in each of said courts may be, by law, increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first Monday of January succeeding its adoption.

Section 2. That article five, section eight, be amended by making an addition thereto so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall, from time to time, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of oyer and terminer and the courts of quarter sessions of the peace of said counties, in such manner as may be directed by law: Provided, That in the county of Philadelphia the General Assembly shall have power to establish a separate court, consisting of not more than four judges, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction in criminal cases and in such other matters as may be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER TWO.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, allowing counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts, or other municipal or incorporated districts, to increase their indebtedness.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That section eight, article nine, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, reading as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," be amended, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article of said Constitution, so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed ten per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER THREE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared, that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

GARDNER FOR GOVERNOR.

Maine's Popular Past State Master a Gubernatorial Candidate.

Obadiah Gardner, past master of the Maine state grange, has been in the field since July 15 for gubernatorial honors.

Maine is the state where there is a Patron for every thirteen inhabitants and where "the growth of the grange is limited only by the number of residents in the state who are eligible to become members," where 366 of the 419 subordinate granges own their halls, where the grange has a total membership of 57,000 and where the grange has succeeded during the past few years in putting $28,000,000 of property on the tax duplicate which had previously been escaping all or a part of its share of the tax burden. The wonderful part of the grange growth and increase in influence in Maine has taken place largely during the past decade under Mr. Gardner's leadership as master. When he became master in 1907 there were only 150 granges in the state with 20,000 members as compared with 419 granges with 57,000 members when he retired last year. Mr. Gardner's home is at Rockland, Me., where his thoroughbred Jersey herd is engaged in supplying the local market and islands around about Rockland with a fine quality of milk. This herd has often been exhibited and has usually carried off the first premiums. He has an up to date dairy plant.

OBADIAH GARDNER.

Brother Gardner is a Michigan man who went east instead of west. He was born at Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 13, 1852, and went to Maine in 1865. He joined the grange in 1883. In 1887 he became a member of the Maine state grange executive committee, in which he continued until 1895, six years of this time its chairman. In 1897 he was elected master of the state grange. For six years he was a member of the Maine state board of agriculture, the last three of this time its president. From 1899 to 1903 he was overseer of the national grange. Brother Gardner's superior executive ability is proved by his building up a fine private farming business and by the wonderful grange growth in Maine during the ten years of his leadership.

A FAMOUS DEBATE.

How Lincoln Forced Douglas into the Open at Freeport.

One of the most interesting stories of all American history—that of the forensic contest between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas in Illinois 50 years ago—is told in the November Century by Frederick Trevor Hill. In the following extract he describes the meeting and the audience at Freeport:

In this part of the state (Freeport), Lincoln was almost a stranger, and his uncouth appearance and slouchy bearing were not offset by any direct knowledge of his professional attainments. On this occasion, however, he speedily dispelled all doubts of his ability by advancing boldly to the attack. Reminding his auditors that Douglas had seen fit to cross-examine him at their last meeting, he announced that he was prepared to answer the seven questions which had been put to him provided his adversary would reply to questions from him not exceeding the same number. "I give him an opportunity to respond," he announced, and, turning to Douglas, paused for his reply.

In an instant the vast audience was hushed. Even the fakirs and venders at the outskirts of the ceased plying their trades and strove to catch a glimpse of the platform. It was a dramatic moment, and an unequaled opportunity for Douglas; but he merely shook his head and smiled. "The judge remains silent," continued Lincoln. "I now say that I will answer his interrogatories whether he answers mine or not."

No more effective challenge was ever uttered, and the audience, quick to recognize its courage and fairness, responded in a fashion that must have disconcerted and nettled Lincoln's cautious adversary. Certainly Douglas was in no amiable mood when he rose to make reply, and the interruptions of the audience speedily worked him into a passion. Again and again he assailed his hearers as "Black Republicans," characterizing their questions as vulgar and blackguard interruptions, shaking his fist in their faces, and defying them as a mob. More than once Mr. Turner, the Republican moderator, was drawn into the fray by the speaker's aggressive tactics, and the whole meeting was occasionally on the verge of tumult. Lincoln's closing address, however, had a calming effect, and when his time expired the audience quietly dispersed, to spread the news throughout the countryside that this unknown lawyer was actually out maneuvering his distinguished adversary and forcing him into the open, beyond reach of cover or possibility of retreat.

"HULLO!"

When you see a man in woe,
Walk right up an' say "Hullo!"
Say "Hullo" an' "How d'ye do?"
How's the world a using you?"
Slap the fellow on the back;
Bring your hand down with a whack;
Walk right up an' say "Hullo!"
Grip an' shake, an' say "Hullo!"

Is he clothed in rags? Oh! sho;
Walk right up an' say "Hullo!"
Rags is but a cotton roll
Jest for wrappin' up a soul;
An' a soul is worth a true
Hale an' hearty "How d'ye do?"
Don't wait for the crowd to go,
Walk right up an' say "Hullo!"

When big vessels meet, they say
They saloot an' sail away,
Jest the same are you an' me,
Lonesome ships upon a sea;
Each one sailin' his own log,
For a port behind the fog.
Let your speakin' trumpet blow;
Lift your horn an' cry "Hullo!"

Say "Hullo!" an' "How d'ye do?"
Other folks are good as you.
W'en you leave your house of clay
Wanderin' in the far away
W'en you travel through the strange
Country t'other side the range,
Then the souls you've cheered will know
Who ye be, an' say "Hullo!"

—SAM WALTER FOSS.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Nov. 1, 1903.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Songs of the heart.—VI. The sleepless watcher.—Ps. cxxi. Consecration meeting.

It has been said that the One Hundred and Twentieth Psalm is one of complaint, while the one before us is one of comfort and consolation. In this psalm the writer forgets his distresses or overcomes them by "lifting his eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help." The hills were the hills of Zion, the location of the temple, the especial abode of God Himself; hence the psalmist means that he was really looking to God, and, moreover, he adds, "My help cometh from the Lord, which made heaven and earth."

The protection of God is amply set forth throughout the entire psalm and by various figures. In the fifth verse he says: "The Lord is thy keeper; the Lord is thy shade (protector) upon thy right hand. The sun shall not smite thee by day nor the moon by night." They were to be free from sunstrokes and the deleterious effects of the moon's rays by night. Some have doubted such injuries of the moon, but modern travelers have proved that bad effects do follow sleeping in the moonlight in hot countries. When the full facts are known the Bible is always proved to be true. It always will be. "The Lord shall preserve thy soul"—keep us in temptations to evil. "The Lord shall preserve thee * * * forevermore"—for time and for eternity. These declarations of the psalmist are all true. Our God is both able and willing to do all that is here set forth. The only condition is our willingness to trust Him that "He may bring it to pass."

The supreme thought of the psalmist selected for our consideration is that the Lord is a sleepless watcher and keeper. "He that keepeth thee shall neither slumber nor sleep." There are sweet comfort and satisfaction in this fact that God is a sleepless watcher. Neither by day nor by night is He unconscious of our cry. How often a child becomes restless at night and, filled with fear in the dark, cries out, "Are you awake, mamma?" And when the answer comes back, "Yes, dear," how the little brain and heart are comforted and soon find rest in sleep! Mamma is awake. Why should she fear? Children of God, Christian Endeavorers, your Heavenly Father is always awake. Why should you fear? There is no need unless you have offended Him and are not on good terms with Him, and even then if you cry to Him in penitence how ready he is to hear you! No sound is so sweet to the ear of our Heavenly Father as the cry of the penitent, and He is willing to forgive and able to forget, which we cannot do, the sin that has separated us from Him. Let us only fear to offend God, and then we may "lay ourselves down and sleep in peace," because He who never slumbers watches over us.

BIBLE READINGS.

Ps. iv, 8; I Sam. xvi, 1-7; Amos. ix, 2-4; Matt. x, 26-29; Ps. xxiii, 1-6; xxvii, 1-14; xxxi, 1-6; xxxvii, 1-11; Matt. vi, 24-34; lxvii, 1-7.

With a New Zeal.

I would recommend that we labor with a new zeal this year:

First.—By stirring up the fires of Endeavor wherever they require it. For various reasons there are not a few societies which need a new baptism of life and enthusiasm, and it should be our special aim to study how to poke up their embers into a blaze of enthusiasm among the young.

Second.—By heaping up fresh fuel upon the old fires in all parts of the land. The baptism of God's own Spirit, the baptism of heavenly fire, should be sought for every one of our 700 societies. A new love for the Master, a fresh passion for His word, a mighty yearning for the salvation of souls and an all absorbing eagerness to build up the local church—this is the fuel which all our Endeavor societies specially need in order that they may carry the fire of God's all consuming love unto all who come in contact with them.

Third.—By starting new Endeavor fires wherever possible. There are many places within your reach and mine where Christian youths are lying helpless and useless who could be converted into new sources of power for the cause of Christ and humanity by being organized into Christian Endeavor societies. Why should not every society study the field around it and carry its message of light and its fire of life into neighboring villages and towns? Let us treble the number of societies this year, and thus brighten the flame of our own lamps by kindling others.

And let us do this not ultimately for the cause of Christian Endeavor, but for Christ and for the furtherance of the great kingdom of righteousness which He has established. Let us remember that Christian Endeavor finds greatest prosperity when it does not obtrusively seek its own and when it is the eager handmaid of God's own Church.—Rev. J. P. Jones, President India C. E. Union.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

Tuesday, October 20.

Gus Rogers, the comedian of Rogers Brothers, died suddenly at his home in New York.

Mrs. John A. Blackburn was burned to death near her home at Schell, W. Va., while fighting forest fires.

Harry E. Crout, manager of the Club hotel, at Baltimore, Md., was stricken with heart trouble while attending the performance at the Gayety theatre and died within five minutes in the theatre lobby.

John Karle, a porter in the plant of the American Rope Manufacturing company, in Brooklyn, was mangled to death by a carding machine in the presence of 300 screaming girl operatives.

Wednesday, October 21.

The skeleton of a prehistoric animal forty feet long and twenty-two feet in height has been found in the Bad Lands south of Glasgow, Mon.

Harry and Lewis Kanarr were killed and their mother, Mrs. James Quick, was fatally injured at Clare, Mich., by the explosion of sixteen pounds of dynamite which had been placed in their oven to dry and was forgotten.

An attempt to light a fire with kerosene cost the life of Mrs. Mary Petlak at Cleveland, O., inflicted burns upon her husband, Lawrence, from which he will probably die, and came near burning their infant child, asleep in an adjoining room.

Thursday, October 22.

Four workmen were burned to death in a fire that destroyed the Hudson river steamer New York at Newburgh, N. Y.

Charles Eliot Norton, the well-known philanthropist and scholar and for many years a member of the Harvard faculty, died at his home at Cambridge, Mass.

William A. Gerton, an engineer on the Reading railway, was struck and instantly killed by a stone projecting from a bridge at Fort Washington, near Philadelphia.

Three persons were killed, four others badly injured and the lives of a hundred more were imperilled by fire in the six-story tenement house at 83 East Third street, New York.

Friday, October 23.

Because she was forced to change her home thirty-nine times in her married life, Mrs. Jennie E. V. Jarrett, of Fort Wayne, Ind., asked a divorce from James E. Jarrett.

Crazed at the cancellation of his engagement to Nellie Diemeyer, nineteen years old, August Sauererein, aged twenty-three, shot her twice and then sent a bullet into his brain at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Benjamin F. Gilbert, aged 18 years, was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Norfolk, Va., for killing his sweetheart, Miss Amanda Morse, when she refused his suit for the attentions of another young man.

Saturday, October 24.

City Detective Clyde Edgeburn, of Pittsburg, shot and almost instantly killed Policeman Thomas Farrell, whom, it is said, he mistook for a highwayman.

While driving across a Baltimore & Ohio railroad crossing at Derby, O., a peddler's wagon in which were Albert Lewis and Harry Bernfeldt was struck by an express train and both occupants were killed.

Despondent over long illness from nervous prostration, Oscar J. Sell, who managed five and ten-cent syndicate stores at Roanoke, Va., and Bristol, Tenn., and who returned to Allentown, Pa., fourteen weeks ago, shot himself in the head at the home of his father-in-law.

Monday, October 26.

A dummy election will be held on the Isthmus of Panama, with Bryan and Taft as candidates.

Major Harry Benson succeeds General Samuel M. Young as superintendent of Yellowstone park.

While picking coal on the railroad at Island park, near South Bethlehem, Pa., Mrs. Michael Wasco was killed instantly.

Dr. W. H. Jones, of Millerstown, Pa., has received from his friend, P. J. Scanlon, in Cork, Ireland, a piece of the original blarney stone from the castle in Ireland.

An injunction has been issued at Terre Haute, Ind., restraining the National United Mine Workers' officers from deposing leaders of the district organization at that place.

Business Matters.

Many granges in New York state have been doing things in the business line. Washingtonville grange did business amounting to over $85,000 last year and Warwick to about $72,000. At the Herkimer grange store a business has been done amounting to over $90,000, and the stocks and property will inventory $24,000. For the past four years the profits have been 75 per cent on the original stock, and 50 per cent dividends have been paid annually. There are very few granges in the state that can score this record in co-operative buying.

A NEWSPAPER EVENING.

Material For a Programme That Will Be of General Interest.

The following subjects for discussion will be found profitable for a newspaper evening in the grange:

The greatest daily newspaper and why.

The greatest newspaper editor and his characteristics.

How a great daily is made—(a) editorial department, (b) news department, (c) composing department, (d)) printing department.

The influence of the newspaper. Is it increasing or decreasing?

Describe a model country weekly and tell how you would run it.

Question box. (a) How many daily papers are there in the United States? (b) How many papers can be printed per hour on the fastest printing press? (c) Who invented the printing press? (d) What is a linotype machine? (e) Are the great dailies printed from type or plates? Describe the process. (f) What does the so called "yellow journalism" mean? (g) How are newspaper pictures made?

New Hampshire Lecturers.

The New Hampshire state grange pays the expenses of all subordinate and Pomona lecturers who attend the lecturers' conference at the state grange meeting. The New York state grange paid the expenses of all county deputies who attended the deputies' meeting at Syracuse, and it cost over $500 to do it.

An Enterprising Grange.

Chautauqua county grange once held a field meeting on the shores of Lake Erie. It was so well pleased with the location that some of the members of the grange bought the beach and a piece of adjacent woods to be used as a permanent amusement resort.

Photographic post cards of Mapleton scenery in large variety for sale at the Item office. View of Mapleton cemetery, during Memorial services, May 30, 1908, is included in the display. We have other post cards in great profusion at popular prices.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

The Latest Closing Prices In the Principal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA—FLOUR steady; winter extras, new, $3.75@3.90; Pennsylvania roller, clear, $4 @ 4.25; city mills, fancy, $5.75@5.90. RYE FLOUR steady; per bbl., $4.15@4.25. WHEAT weak; No. 2 red, western, $1.02@1.02½. CORN quiet; No. 2 yellow, local, 84½@85c. OATS steady; No. 2 white, clipped, 53½@54c.; lower grades, 52c. HAY steady; timothy, large bales, $14.50. POULTRY: Live steady; hens, 10@11c.; old roosters, 8c. Dressed firm; choice fowls, 14c.; old roosters, 10c. BUTTER steady; extra creamery, 30c. EGGS steady; selected, 31@33c.; nearby, 28c.; western 25c. POTATOES steady; per bushel, 75@80c. Sweet Potatoes, Eastern Shore, Va., $1@1.25 per barrel.

BALTIMORE—WHEAT firmer; No. 2 spot, $1.04⅞@1.05; steamer No. 2 spot, 99⅜@99½c. CORN firmer; year, 67@67¼c. OATS dull; white, No. 2, 52½@53c.; No. 3, 51@52c.; No. 4, 50@51c.; mixed, No. 2, 51@51¾c; No. 3, 50@50½c. BUTTER firm; creamery separator, extras, 28½@29c.; held, 21@22c.; prints, 29@30c.; Maryland and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 16c. EGGS firm; fancy Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, 27c.; southern, 26c.

Live Stock Markets.

PITTSBURG (Union Stock Yards)—CATTLE steady; choice, $5.75@6.; prime, $5.35@6.65. SHEEP steady; lambs lower; prime wethers, $4.0@4.15; culls and common, $1.50@3.00; lambs, $3.60@5.50; veal calves, $7.00@8. HOGS active and higher; prime heavies, $5.90@6.10; mediums, $5.90@5.90; heavy Yorkers, $5.70@5.80; light Yorkers, $5@5.25; pigs, $4.50@4.75; roughs, $4.25@5.25.

OCTOBER

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

McKELVEY & FIELDS.

GENERAL INSURANCE

And Real Estate Agents,

MOUNT UNION, PA.

L. L. PARKER, Local Solicitor, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

"Buy it at L. M. Dell's"

Going, Going, GONE!

The stock of old goods is being rapidly exhausted and new goods are being received almost daily. We are buying and keeping prices down.

We have some great bargains to offer in

SHOES

for men, women and children. These are standard goods—all sizes. The children need school shoes and you can save thirty to fifty per cent. by buying them here. Come and see the goods.

Patent medicines, time-tried remedies and the best of extracts at cut rate prices. Why not take advantage of such an opportunity.

A complete stock of groceries, tinware, notions, tobacco, cigars, etc.

L. M. DELL

MAPLETON DEPOT. - PENNA.

SLAIN BY RIVAL ON BRIDAL TOUR

Bridegroom Shot on Train as He Starts on Honeymoon.

ALSO TRIED TO KILL BRIDE

Deserter From Navy Married Daughter of the Late Senator Gorman. Railroads Order New Equipment to Cost $17,000,000 — Woman Nearly Buried Alive—Marrin Gets Fifteen Years—Officer and Prisoner Hit By Engine — Invalid Leaps From Bed During Fire.

On her bridal trip, which had begun scarcely an hour before, and seated in a railroad coach bound for New Orleans, almost between her husband and a former suitor for her hand, Mrs. Fred Van Ingen saw the flash of the suitor's revolver, felt the grip of her husband's hand as the bullet killed him, and then fought for her own life. When the girl appeared about to become the victim of the second bullet from the revolver, her uncle, a man with gray hair but cool under the excitement, rushed up and thrust his thumb beneath the hammer of the revolver, rendering the weapon harmless.

This was the story the other passengers on the Texas & Pacific "Cannonball" told when they reached New Orleans but the principal actors in the tragedy, most of whom are connected with Louisiana's leading families, have so far refused to discuss the matter.

The former suitor is F. S. Beauvre, of Plaquemine, La., at which place he was taken from the train and placed under arrest. The unfortunate husband was Professor Fred Van Ingen, a prominent teacher of Alexandria, La., and a relative of former Governor Blanchard. The bride is the daughter of James M. Rhorer, one of the leading officials of Iberville parish, residing at Baton Rouge. Beauvre is twenty-four years old, and Van Ingen was twenty-three.

The wedding took place Friday at Alexandria. Beauvre was in town, having arrived there, it is reported, on the same day as Miss Rhorer. When the bridal couple left for New Orleans he boarded the train, and after a time sat in a seat where he was facing Mr. and Mrs. Van Ingen, with the bride between him and her husband. Other passengers saw Beauvre talk with the bridal couple just before the shooting and say that his manner appeared cordial. The young woman's hand was in her husband's, when Beauvre suddenly drew his revolver and fired. After being disarmed Beauvre submitted to arrest.

Arrest Reveals Their Marriage.

A man who says he is Charles Joseph Magnus, and who claims to be the husband of Miss Ada Gorman, second daughter of the late United States Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, of Maryland, is in jail at Louisville, Ky., on the charge of being a deserter from the United States navy.

Magnus admits that he is a deserter and asserts that he married Senator Gorman's daughter in Louisville on Sept. 5. When searched it was found that Magnus had eighteen $1000 government bonds and about $6000 in cash in his possession. He was arrested at the Seelbach hotel. Mrs. Magnus was there at the time, but disappeared.

Magnus, who enlisted under the name of Hartlove, was a first class musician in the navy and on board the U. S. S. Dolphin.

The navy department has ordered that Magnus, or Hartlove, be transferred to Philadelphia upon the completion of his identification. He will there be tried on the charge of desertion. The money and bonds found on him will be turned over to his wife.

Invalid Leaps From Bed During Fire.

After being confined to bed for years, with no hope of ever having the use of her legs, Mrs. David Tegarden, Bealville, Pa., leaped from her bed and ran through the hall and down stairs, where she fell fainting. Her little daughter in looking for her cat struck a match, which ignited a stand cover. Mrs. Tegarden, seeing that there was no one to sound an alarm, forgot her infirmity and rushed for help. The fire was soon put out. It is believed the accident will lead to her full recovery.

500 Harvard Students In Danger.

Five hundred Harvard college students fled pell-mell from their dinner in Randall hall, Cambridge, Mass., when the ammonia reservoir in the ice-making plant burst, flooding the building with suffocating fumes. A dozen maids in the kitchen were overcome and rescued with difficulty by the firemen.

New Equipment to Cost $17,000,000.

The railroads of the United States are showing more disposition to order new rails and equipment for next year. Following the recent statement of President McCrea, of the Pennsylvania, that his road would spend about $7,000,000 for general improvements, it developed that the St. Paul had placed an order for 7500 freight cars and fifty locomotives. Orders for thirty-eight engines have been given to the American Locomotive company and for twelve with the Baldwin Locomotive works. The contracts are valued at $8,000,000.

Orders for $2,000,000 worth of new car equipment have been placed by the Morgan lines of the Louisiana & Texas Railway & Navigation company. The new equipment will include 1300 freight and ten passenger cars.

Marrin Gets Fifteen Years.

Frank C. Marrin, who has won international fame as a swindler, was sentenced to not less than fifteen years and not more than twenty years in prison by Judge Dike in the county court, Brooklyn, N. Y., on a charge of perjury.

Marrin was a lawyer and politician in Brooklyn until he fled after swindling a number of clients with worthless mortgages. From one woman, Mrs. Barry, he obtained $70,000.

The Barry swindle was thirteen years ago after which Marrin left the country. He was finally traced to Honduras. Later he went to Philadelphia and engaged in extensive operations in cotton in that city. Under the name of Judge Franklin Stone he was one of the promoters of the Storey Cotton company swindle.

Woman Nearly Buried Alive.

The timely intervention of a physician, who was not satisfied with the appearance of the body, prevented the burial alive of Mrs. Thomas Chapman, sixty years of age, at Ellis, Kan., who was supposed to have died suddenly of heart disease on Saturday. The body was prepared for burial, but was not embalmed. The funeral was to have taken place Tuesday afternoon. A few minutes before the coffin was sealed a physician requested permission to see the body. After confirming his suspicions that the woman's body was made rigid by suspended animation, the woman was removed from the coffin, placed in bed and revived. While her heart is weak, it is believed that Mrs. Chapman will recover.

Ate Green Apples; Gets Six Months.

Because he persisted in the eating of green apples after repeated instructions from his superior officer not to do so, Private Bernard Leiser, of Battery D, Third Field Artillery, U. S. A., has been dishonorably discharged from the service and sentenced to forfeit all pay and allowances due him and to be confined at hard labor for six months. The specific charge was "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in violation of the sixty-second article of war." It was found that Leiser ate the green apples after having received a lawful order from a sergeant to throw them away.

Track Walker Murdered and Robbed.

Antonio Julianna, a track walker on the Stone Harbor division of the West Jersey & Seashore road, was robbed and murdered along the railroad near Avalon, N. J. His body was found concealed in the bushes beside the tracks. The man's head had been crushed in with a maul which he carried in his walks along the railroad, and his pockets had been cut out. Besides his watch and some pieces of jewelry, the murderers secured $200 which Julianna is known to have had with him. The dead man lived at Avalon and had been employed by the railroad for ten years.

Four Years For Girl Forger.

Four years' confinement in the penitentiary was the verdict of the jury which tried Dora Smith, the seventeen-year-old Luray, Va., girl, charged with burglary and forgery. She was given two years on each count. The girl was said to have forged her father's name to an order which she presented at one of the Luray stores. When she begins her term she will be the most youthful prisoner in the penitentiary and the youngest white woman ever given a penitentiary sentence from the valley of Virginia.

Officer and Prisoner Hit By Engine.

Struggling in the grasp of Frank Burke, a police officer, who had arrested him for fighting at Wheeling, W. Va., ex-Officer Elzie Gill, in an effort to escape, pulled the officer and himself directly in front of a rapidly approaching Cleveland & Pittsburg switch engine, while a hundred horrified men shouted in warning, but too late. Both men were struck and tossed forty feet. Officer Burke died in ten minutes and Gill is not expected to recover.

Girl Ten Years Old Attacked By Uncle

Attacked by her uncle, James Johnson, aged thirty-five, little ten-year-old Maggie Gradwell, of Pottsville, Pa., may die. Johnson was arraigned and committed to prison without bail. He had a narrow escape from lynching by angry citizens.

SHAPIRO BROS©

Our Store Has Been TRANSFORMED

Within the past two weeks new merchandise has everywhere been displayed. We are eager to show it to you.

Our advertising can take up the story at comparatively few points. Regard it as merely suggestive of much more equally important store news which we are unable to publish.

We Save Money on Everything We Buy

We Save You Money on Everything we Sell

We have some wonderful baagains to offer everyday. Everything we buy now must be at bargain prices. Everything we sell you now is sold at a saving to you. These are great Days for making money for both of us.

Now For Your Fall Merchandise

GET THEM AT OUR STORE AND SAVE MONEY!

Cold days are here at last, your Boys will want heavy clothes, we have them at very low prices. The cold nights require Blankets and Comforts, we are headquarters for that class of goods.

New Clothing For Men

Look where you will you'll not find a better assortment of mens clothing, perfect in every detail of style. Come in and see us about the low prices we ask for our up-to-date clothing and men's furnisghings.

THE SHOES WE NOW HAVE

For fall and winter are the best that ever came into our store. We carry all sizes and grades, patent colt, button or lace, gun metal blucher or botton, both for men and women.

Furniture, Carpets and Linoleum

That we carry a full line of Furniture is useless to say, every child can tell it to you, but our present prices has them all guessing. Never in the history of storekeeping have we offered Furniture at such low prices.

If You want to Make Your Shopping Easy

COME TO OUR STORE

We carry a full line of Groceries, Meats, Feed, Underware, Hosiery, Rubbers, in fact everything that is handeled and sold at a first class General Store.

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